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20 November 1985

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NIGERIA

BABANGIDA PRAISED FOR POLITICAL PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] THE announcement of a political programme for the country in 1986 was one of the several important pledges President Babangida made in his independence anniversary speech. Although this pledge is non-specific, worded as "sometime in the course of 1986", still it is sufficient assurance of this regime's determination to put the destiny of the country in the hands of the entire citizenry.

However, in spite of this, it is noteworthy that the return to politics is an issue that has, to a great many Nigerians since the last civilian administration, become neither very popular, nor very urgent. President Babangida aptly identified "disillusionment" of citizens as the chief reason for the present level of unpopularity enjoyed by politics and politicians in general. On the other hand, the "intermittent bad governments", which "left us a chain of political instability", also involved some military governments. What this means is that in spite of the considerable body of opinion that is sceptical of civil politics, some past military governments through overstaying and bad leadership, had helped to bring the country to its present sad condition.

It is on the foregoing that we base our stand, which is and has always been that it is desirable for the people to determine their own rulership. The task of governing, like driving, can only be mastered by practising, no matter how inconvenient or risky. It is one task that cannot be postponed indefinitely.

Today therefore, as the present government ruminates over a new political programme for the nation, we find it necessary to draw attention once again, as we did on this page on 4/6/85, to the need for a panel or corps of advi-

sors reflecting the different groups in the nation, to isolate the elements in the make-up of the nation and analyse the forces that have given us our peculiar chequered history of the past 25 years.

Only consequent upon such an analysis can the present government feel correct to evolve a political programme. In 1978, the Constituent Assembly and the Constitution Drafting Committee proved the only preparatory action undertaken before registration of political parties, campaigns, and the elections. Hopefully, this time, with this government's "principle of citizen participation at all levels of decision-making," it ought to be possible for the new political programme to have a pre-stage of citizen enlightenment and political re-education.

Significantly, it is only such an enlightenment and re-education, as suggested above, that can lead to the evolution of a coherent national ethos, and make any "New political order" desirable. We welcome the call by the President for "a most vigorous search for a new political order" based on the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy as enshrined in the 1979 constitution. Whatever other directions this vigorous search may take, it must of necessity involve national attitudes and measures that will exclude all corrupt past politicians from politics, no matter how slight the taint which touches such politicians.

The important thing therefore is not how early. It is that the new political programme cover all the necessary grounds, so that the new political order will produce an economically functional and politically stable nation, for our own good and the good of future generations.

NIGERIA

EX-MINISTER CALLS FOR POST-ELECTION PARTY DISSOLUTION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Oct 85 p 16

[Article by Aliyu Modibbo]

[Text]

A MINISTER of Health in the Shagari government, Mr. Paul Wampana, has urged President Babangida and the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) to make it possible in the next political dispensation for political parties to be formed only for election purposes.

He suggested in Kaduna at the weekend that political parties be dissolved immediately after elections.

He told the *New Nigerian* that this aspect should be entrenched in the constitution so that no organisation outside the government could curtail or manipulate it to its advantage as was the case in the second republic.

Mr. Wampana opined that most of the problems experienced in the second republic were due to the fact that officers elected were made to obey political parties.

He claimed that they were also made to give money to maintain party things, vehicles, paid the salaries of the party chairmen and secretaries, adding that it encouraged corruption because

the officers had to look for money to satisfy their party secretariat and supporters, otherwise you would be labelled 'disloyal'.

He believed government should vote a substantial amount of money to maintain any number of political parties to be formed for the elections.

He said officers elected were sometimes threatened by party thugs. This, he said, would be avoided if political parties were dissolved immediately after elections.

Mr. Wampana suggested that before a political party was registered, it must state its manifesto, its financial ability and the sources of its money.

He also wants the term of office of the legislators to be extended to six years so that after four years in office elections should be held to determine the popularity of the legislators.

He said those who wanted to be re-elected should go for the election while those who would not like to go for another term of office should remain until after their term expired.

He said the system would allow for continuity.

Mr. Wampana also suggested that the constitution be made in such a way that legislators should not fix their salaries and

allowances, but be entrenched in the constitution, adding that "this is one of the factors that contributed to the down fall of the second republic."

He also suggested that the powers to impeach public office holders be vested in the judiciary, not the legislature.

He said the chief judge of a state and the chief justice of the federation who should be elected as independent candidates should be given the powers to carry out justice, including impeachment, so that they could not belong to the same political party with the president or a governor.

Mr. Wampana said the chief justice of the federation should appoint members of the impeachment committee who would be people of proven ability, adding that it would instill some sense of discipline in the minds of the executive arm of government and the legislature.

He also suggested that the sitting procedure of the house be maintained but legislators be part time, and be paid sitting allowances only.

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CSO: 3400/319

NIGERIA

POLITICIANS WARNED AGAINST HOLDING 'SECRET' MEETINGS

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 14 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Musa Ilallah]

[Text]

SOME politicians who were recently released in Niger State have started holding "secret political meetings".

Governor David Mark of Niger State who made this known during the weekend warned the politicians to desist from such practice as this was contrary to the agreement they signed prior to their release.

The governor who held a meeting with the former politicians in Government House last Friday said he would order the Assistant Director of the Nigerian Security Organisation in the state to detain any of them that refused to sign a form he presented to them.

A spokesman for the released politicians and former Deputy Governor of the state, Alhaji Idris Alhassan Kpaki, assured the governor of their loyalty and co-operation.

He denied that they owed money to the state government and also denied that they were holding secret political meetings.

Other former public officers at the meeting were Dr. Musa Abdullahi, former secretary to the government, former Works Commissioner Alhaji Aliyu Lemu; former Finance Commissioner Alhaji Tanko Inga and Alhaji Ibrahim Rijau.

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NIGERIA

BABANGIDA ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES' OFFICERS, POLICE

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 10 Oct 85 p 2

[Text of speech delivered by President and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, Major-General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida, in Enugu on 8 October 1985]

[Text] Members of the AFRC, fellow officers.

It gives me much pleasure to once again have an opportunity to talk to officers of the Armed Forces and the Police, following the change in leadership of this great country of ours. As you are all aware, on 27th of August this year, the Government headed by Major-General Muhammadu Buhari was changed in a bloodless coup. The reasons for the change have been made clear in my initial broadcast and subsequent address to various bodies and organs. I therefore do not wish to repeat them.

Let me however start by commanding the maturity and sense of understanding exhibited by all of you immediately after the change of leadership. I also wish to seize the opportunity of this forum to express my personal appreciation for the honour done me by all of you. I pledge

my determination to discharge my duties to the best of my abilities and do not expect to fail with the co-operation and support of all officers of the Armed Forces and the Police.

An Armed Forces that is committed to the preservation of the territorial integrity of this nation is not only an asset on to itself, but a glory to the country. That is why as members of the uniformed services, the onus is on you to justify the change of government by showing exemplary behaviour at all times. This is the time that you must rededicate your efforts to ensure that this nation survives. The alternatives are too grave to consider.

In order to achieve our set objectives, the Administration expects the full participation of all of you as members of the Armed Forces on the one hand and as Nigerian citizens on the

other hand. It is in line with this that this Administration has decided to run an open-door policy. You will have noticed from the composition of the various arms of Government that effort has been made to have fairly wide representation of members of the Armed Forces and other sectors of the Nigerian society. The Administration has also ensured that there will be Freedom of Speech so that members of the public can debate issues and contribute ideas to enable government take decisions. There shall be a pragmatic approach to administration.

You will find that the populace among whom you live look up to you as the representatives of the government: I urge you to devote as much time as is humanly possible in assisting them since an improvement in their perception of the

government will go a long way in our eventual success at governance.

You will notice that not everybody amongst the members of the Armed Forces and Police is given a political appointment. This is not because those left out are not capable. Rather, it is a deliberate attempt not to deplete the resources of the Armed Forces. Whatever grudges you have against the system or genuine observations and suggestions, they are no use unless they are made known to us. There is a channel through which we should be informed. It is only in this way that we get to know your feelings and those of your men towards government policies. The very survival of this country depends on a virile and dedicated Armed Forces. Specifically, what do I expect of you members of the Armed Forces? It is not possible to have all of you appointed into government jobs. That does not in any way mean that you cannot contribute.

This country has had a serious set back in all its developmental efforts since Independence and this could be attributed to a general lack of discipline

In fact, to stem that tide, the WAI campaign was launched. Eventhough the expensive launchings and campaigns have been scrapped, we will still fight indiscipline in a more effective way that is from our hearts and minds. As members of the Armed Services I implore you to adhere strictly to the tenets of discipline and your services code of conduct. The society at large is looking at you, for whatever, you do would reflect on the overall image of this government.

If the Government fails, it is we the Armed Forces that have failed. As members of the Armed Forces you must accept responsibility for the actions and pronouncements of government. Those of you who have been appointed into various jobs in government are to ensure that you adhere strictly to the open-door policy of government. No advice is too little; it should be listened to, analysed, discarded or forwarded as deemed fit.

With a healthy development of such an information exchange system, we as members of the Forces will create the appropriate atmosphere within which

to function. Given a sense of unity amongst us, we are thus in a better position to address both the major and minor problems confronting the nation.

Support

Finally, I take this opportunity to thank you all for your unalloyed support and loyalty to the Federal Military Government. It is particularly pleasing to note the demonstration of courage and support you have collectively exhibited during the recent change. I will continue to count on this support.

Gentlemen, I am proud of your dedication and I call on you to redouble your efforts to ensure the continued stability of this country.

Thank you

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NIGERIA

BABANGIDA ASKS ARMED FORCES TO MAKE ECONOMIC SACRIFICES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Tajudeen Yusuff]

[Text]

THE President, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida, has told members of the Armed Forces and the police that a lot of personal sacrifices were expected from them in the nation's bid for economic revival.

General Babangida said this in his address to about 700 men of the 242 Recce Battalion including the police at the Letmark Barracks, Parade Ground, Ibadan yesterday.

The president declared: "I want to request from you as I told you and mentioned to the nation that the road to economic revival is quite bumpy. It requires a lot of sacrifice and this sacrifice is not to come from the members of the public alone but from the members of the Nigerian Armed Forces because you belong to the

same society.

General Babangida said he was sure that the military personnel would readily lend their support to the economic goals of the government.

He said "I know you can do it, we have faced similar problems and you came out well and I am confident that we will be able to do it this time around in the interest of the nation and the society.

The president pointed out that the country belongs to everybody and whatever little we could do to make it better, we should do it.

In another address to officers of the Armed Forces and the police at the headquarters of the 2nd Mechanised Division, Ibadan later, he urged them to be prepared to accept responsibility for the actions and policies of the government.

He declared: "No advice is too little. It should be listened to,

analysed, discarded or heeded as deemed fit."

The president who was accompanied on the trip by Major-General Sanni Abacha, Chief of Army Staff, was received at the toll gate at the Ibadan end of the expressway by Governor Adetunji Olurin of Oyo State, Brigadier Yohanna Yerima Kure, General Officer Commanding, 2nd Mechanised Division of the Nigerian Army and Lt.-Col. Oladayo Popoola, Governor of Ogun State.

The president returned to Lagos yesterday.

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NIGERIA

GOC DIYA ANNOUNCES SUSPENSION OF SOLDIER ALLOWANCES

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 16 Oct 85 p 1

[Text]

THE General Officer Commanding 82 Division, Nigerian Army, Brigadier Oladipo Diya, has said that the suspension of certain allowances to soldiers was the army's contribution toward revamping the nation's economy.

Addressing officers and men of the 4 Battalion, Nigerian Army in Ogoja, Cross River State on Friday, in continuation of his familiarisation tour of units under his command, Brig. Diya assured them that their salaries would continue to be paid promptly.

Brig. Diya who is also a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, said that "with or without IMF loan, all Nigerians, including soldiers, must tighten up their belts and be prepared to make sacrifices during the 15 months economic emergency period".

He also directed the officers

to educate troops under them on the state of the nation's economy to enable them appreciate the need for more sacrifices.

Brig. Diya wanted the soldiers to lead exemplary lives since the military was in government, adding "if we fail, you fail, and if we succeed, you succeed, ours is a collective responsibility".

Brig. Diya said that an army advisory council would soon be inaugurated.

He said that soldiers should channel their suggestions and contributions on national issues through him to the Armed Forces Ruling Council or through their commanders to the state Executive Council on State matters.

Brig. Diya directed commanders not to suppress the views of troops channelled through them on any issue provided the writer clearly identified himself, warning that the army would not entertain anonymous letters.

He reminded them of the need for discipline and total loyalty to the army, the nation and the people of Nigeria, emphasising that the army would not compromise on issues of discipline and loyalty.

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NIGERIA

MILITARY OFFICERS RETIRED FOR 'SCANDALOUS' ACTIVITIES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Idris Abdullahi]

[Text]

THE former Brigade Commander of the 21 Armoured Brigade, Maiduguri and the Battalion Commander of the 215 Tank Battalion were retired because of their involvement in alleged "scandalous" activities along the Nigeria/Cameroun border.

Governor of Borno State, Major Abdulmumini Aminu who revealed this while addressing troops in Bama during his current tour of the state, said members of the battalion had also been disbanded for similar conduct.

He did not give details of the alleged "scandalous" activities.

Major Aminu said a new battalion had been formed. He said however that some officers of the disbanded battalion would remain behind.

He cautioned the soldiers to avoid such disgraceful conduct adding that as a new battalion, much would be expected of them in terms of discipline, honesty and hard work. He said he was happy now since reports had indicated that they were living up to expectation.

He warned that the search for bad eggs would continue and that indiscipline in whatever form would not be condoned.

Major Aminu advised the soldiers to train hard to be in good form for any military assignment within or outside the country.

He assured that the government would endeavour to solve the problems of the battalion as much as possible.

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NIGERIA

WRANGLINGS OVER SUCCESSION TO SOKOTO CALIPHATE RESOLVED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 12 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Adebisi Adekunle]

[Text] The Sokoto Kingmakers have resolved that all male descendants of Shehu Usman Dan Fodio were eligible to aspire to be the Sultan of Sokoto provided they satisfied all the requirements and laid down regulations.

The Kingmakers passed the resolution last Thursday after meeting on a protest lodged by descendants of Muhammadu Buhari.

The descendants had protested to a lecture by Alhaji Shehu Malami at Bodinga at which he said, tradition and convention dating back to nearly 200 years had exclusively reserved the Sultanate of Sokoto to the descendants of Sultan Muhammadu Bello and Sultan Abubakar Atiku.

The descendants of Muhammadu Buhari which include the district heads of Sisawa, Tambuwai and Dogondaji, and the Baraden Sokoto, Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki in reaction to the lecture, said it was full of "deliberate distortions".

Four lecturers in the University of Sokoto also said Shehu Usman Dan Fodio did not leave a blanket legacy that he could only be succeeded through the hereditary structure.

A source close to the palace said the kingmakers also resolved that anybody from any of the families of the direct descendants of Shehu Usman Dan Fodio could equally contest for the sultanate.

The kingmakers, the source said, emphasised that all descendants of Shehu Usman Dan Fodio were not only one but share the same responsibilities and rights to contest the position of Sultan of Sokoto.

The families, the source said, include those of Sultan Mohammed Bello, Sultan Abubakar Atiku, Malam Muhammadu Buhari and Malam Isa Autan Shehu.

At the end of Thursday's meeting, the kingmakers, asked the Sarkin Sudan of Wurno to apologise to all the descendants of Shehu Usman Dan Fodio.

According to a source close to the palace, the kingmakers have resolved to summon Alhaji Shehu and warn him for dabbling into its affairs.

The kingmakers, the source said, wanted Alhaji Shehu to apologise to descendants of Shehu Dan Fodio so as to improve on cordial relationship amongst them and maintain peace and harmony.

The council also resolved that in his position as a prince, Alhaji Shehu has no right whatsoever to make any statement or give the history or rules or regulations guiding the election of a new Sultan.

By doing so, it amounted to dabbling into a very important affair of the council, the source added.

The source said, the kingmakers also accepted that Muhammadu Buhari's descendants also committed an offence by not waiting to hear from or get the stand of the council before proceeding to react to the lecture through the mass media.

The Buhari family, the source said, would also be summoned before the council and be warned because of this offence.

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CSO: 3400/321

NIGERIA

MULTINATIONALS MAY BE REQUIRED TO EQUIP POLICE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 Oct 85 p 1

[Text]

MULTINATIONAL
companies in Nigeria may soon be required to contribute to the equipment upkeep of the police, the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Etim Inyang, said in Washington yesterday.

In an interview with the Washington Correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), Mr. Inyang said, "I'm trying to get the multinationals to realise that it is in their interest to help get the police properly equipped, they have to be involved."

He contended that providing the needs of the police should not be left for the Federal Government alone, adding that the multinationals, which have a lot at stake, ought to come to the assistance of the police.

Mr. Inyang said that he did not see anything wrong in companies providing communication equipment to the police, pointing out that "It is better for them to be adequately protected particularly as such facilities provided will not affect their profit".

Mr. Inyang, who is in Washington to attend a conference of the Interpol, commended the Nigerian public for the moral and material support being offered to the police.

He commended the courage of Nigerians who had taken personal risks to help the police in crime detection stressing that this was a welcome development as no police organisation in the world could achieve much without the support of the people.

Mr. Inyang said that several communities had provided accommodation and transportation for the police in their localities and noted that some state governments had also started to actively support the police with facilities.

On the police community relations committee which he initiated, the Inspector-General said that while it might be too early to say that it had achieved a 100 per cent success, "the tremendous response by the public has shown that it is one of the best ways of bringing the police nearer to the people."

On crime rate in the country, Mr. Inyang said that there has been a downward trend in violent crime.

He, however, noted that when prominent persons fall victim to armed robbers, people tend to have a wrong impression that there is an increase in crime rate.

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CSO: 3400/320

NIGERIA

LUKMAN SUGGESTS WAYS TO BOOST ECONOMIC GROWTH

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Oct 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by Yinka Guedon]

[Text] Minister of Mines, Power and Steel, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman has suggested nine ways by which economic growth could be accelerated and the decline arrested through proper management of the country's solid minerals.

The minister gave the recipe in Lagos on Tuesday in a keynote address to the national workshop on mineral raw materials for Nigerian industries organised by the Nigerian Mining and Geosciences Society and Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The recommendations were that:

- * We should continuously update the inventory of our national minteral resources and make this information available to investors and users as well.
- * Research facilities and activities in respect of all minerals could be better co-ordinated with the Ministry of Mines, Power and Steel playing a full role.
- * The climate for investment and particularly the tax regime should be reviewed with the aim of creating incentives to attract finance to the solid mineral sector. Work on this has already started.
- * Parastatals in the mining sector should be adequately funded.
- * An overall energy policy must be worked out with the role which our enormous deposits of coal and lignite are to play clearly spelt out. At the same time we have to decide to what other use we can put our coal.
- * Uranium deposits have been found in several parts of the country. To accelerate exploration for uranium, an approach should be worked out to encourage further work in other areas.
- * Federal organisations engaged in mining should be made to operate commercially. Indeed, this should be possible if they are adequately funded.

* Local entrepreneurs must be educated on the possibilities that exist in the mineral sector.

* The role of gold mining in our economy should dispassionately be re-examined.

A Nigerian Uranium Mining Company in which the Federal Government through the Nigerian Mining Corporation owns 60 per cent shares had been set up. This company working in the north-eastern part of the country was still at the exploration stage and could not be expected to produce uranium in the very near future.

The minister disclosed that the pegging of the world price for a long time at 35 dollars an ounce coupled with increased working costs, virtually killed the gold mining industry in the country.

According to him, several years ago, the Nigerian Mining Corporation had undertaken a thorough re-examination of the western half of the country and although this work was still in progress, the indications were that the corporation should be able to mine gold commercially in the near future.

Recently, he said, the Federal Government amended the indigenisation decree and acquired between 53 and 58 per cent equity in the foreign companies involved in mining activities.

President of the Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Professor Ayo Ogunshye, said in his speech that government policies and incentives have to be overhauled to make it attractive for industries to use local raw materials.

He added that it was not possible for all industries to integrate backwards and produce all raw materials they require, adding that, even where this was feasible, the duplication and scale of operation might be such that costs would become very high and the products therefore uncompetitive.

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CSO: 3400/320

NIGERIA

STATES CAUTIONED ON ABOLISHING CONTRACT SYSTEM

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Oct 85 p 3

[Editorial]

[Text] Faced with dwindling government finances, a few state governors are taking a serious look at some areas of government expenditure to ensure frugal management. One area that has come under critical focus is the contract system.

The governor of Anambra State, Group Captain Emeka Omeruah, recently told his local governments sole administrators to de-emphasise the use of contractors and pay more attention to the use of direct labour drawn from a task force. And, a few days ago, the governor of Kaduna State, Major Abubakar Umar, called for the abolition of the contract system in the country. Such a course of action, in the opinion of the governor, is one of the ways of bailing the nation out of its present economic predicament.

Undoubtedly, the sentiments expressed by the governors are borne out of a true spirit of patriotism, and all well-meaning Nigerians would be similarly disposed. The contract system, as it hitherto operated in this country, has in no small measure contributed to the financial woes of the nation. It had provided avenues for a privileged few to feed as parasites on the nation. The system has largely been responsible for the criminal practice of invoice overloading. The system was, in the main, responsible for the execution of shoddy jobs because some of our public officials whose duty it was to ensure that the contractors did a good job colluded with them after receiving bribes.

The result was that physical infrastructures like bridges, buildings and roads, constructed at enormous cost to the public, sooner than later collapsed and fell into disuse only for fresh contracts to be awarded for their reconstruction. What is more, the system has given rise to underutilisation or outright nonutilisation of the skills of our experts, such as engineers, architects, agriculturists, and many others. The specialists are compelled, mainly against their wish, to stay in airconditioned offices attending to files. These compelling reasons, among others, make the abolition of the contract system more than compelling.

More critically examined, however, it will appear that the abuses into which the contract system had fallen in this country have more to do with our value orientation than anything else. The system was evolved, ideally, to ensure that complex projects which require specialist skills and substantial funds are entrusted to appropriate bodies. Such bodies were expected not only to execute the jobs efficiently, but also help to cushion, temporarily, the financial burden of the projects on the government, by providing the initial funds. We may abolish the contract system. But let us first examine fully the causes of its abuse. Unless this is done even the direct labour system being advocated may not escape most of the shortcomings of the contract system.

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CSO: 3400/319

NIGERIA

IMPORT SUBSTITUTION POLICY CRITICIZED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Oct 85 pp 1, 16

[Text]

ONE major factor hampering our economic growth is that the nation's industrial policies had not been aggressive, an industrial consultant, Dr Oladele Oyefesoobi, said in Abeokuta yesterday.

"We have more or less followed a policy of import substitution" he said.

Dr. Oyefesoobi who was answering questions on Ogun Radio "Meet the Press" said that the policy of import substitution had not been beneficial to the country "because we have been unable to monitor those companies that are set up under the policy".

He cited the example of Iwopin Paper Mill in Ogun State adding "it has been

on for over 10 years and yet we have not been able to produce a sheet of paper."

Today, he said, we would have spent about N300 million on the project, yet we are not able to get to anywhere.

Dr. Oyefesoobi also said that the country had been on the Ajaokuta Steel Mill project since 1965 without achieving anything.

The country, he added should concentrate on the industries that can use local raw materials and forget about all others for the meantime.

He said the multi-national companies in Nigeria "have come into Nigeria to make money and they are pursuing that vigorously."

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CSO: 3400/321

NIGERIA

LANDSLIDES, EROSION THREATEN IDEMILI COMMUNITY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Oct 85 p 32

[Text] The people of Abatete in the Idemili Local Government area of Anambra State are being seriously threatened by erosion and a possible landslide.

Already more than two-thirds of the 16-kilometre, Ogidi/Abatete/Orakwu Road has been washed off by flood. It now has gullies.

Also at least more than 200 houses on both sides of the road are so threatened that they may not survive the current rainy season. Many domestic animals, including cows, sheep, goats and chickens, were said to have drowned this year.

A report from the area said the town's post office, the government maternity home and the Idemili hospital have been cut off from the rest of the community.

Investigations further showed that the nine primary and two post-primary schools in the area witnessed poor attendance whenever it rained as parents kept their children away from school. The traditional ruler, Igwe Patrick Ogochukwu Mkpume has appealed to the state government to declare Abatete a disaster area.

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CSO: 3400/324

NIGERIA

RIVER NIGER FLOODS FORCE EVACUATIONS IN SOKOTO

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 11 Oct 85 pp 1, 16

[Text] River Niger may displace more than 100,000 people in Birni-Yauri, Sokoto State as the river overflows its banks.

Also, farms and houses are now being threatened by flood resulting in many people fleeing the area.

The 12 feet quarry built in 1974 to control the overflow of the river has been submerged while the river now threatens the emir's palace, the Yauri Local Government secretariat, a branch of Union Bank, the town's central market and other important business houses.

The Federal Government in 1974 resettled the people at the present locations with more than ₦600 million spent for compensation and building of resettlement houses after the completion of the Kainji Dam.

Our staff reporter was at the river bank on Tuesday when the Yauri Local Government principal assistant secretary, Alhaji Abdullah Mohammed Kiryo told the chief planning officer in the Federal Ministry of National Planning, Mr. A. N. O. Ezeogu and his team on fact-finding for the fifth national development plan on the possibility of having to resettle the people.

He said that during the rainy season, water remains at its original stage but between November and December, the river often overflow in full swing.

The principal assistant secretary further said the extension of the quarry to more than 300 yards was in the Federal Government's plan, but regretted that because of the economic constraints, the work could not be carried out.

He added that the people of Yauri could not request for another resettlement, but for only the extension of the quarry to control any further threat.

Mr. Ezeogu who was with his assistant chief planning officer, Mr. I. C. Okeke said the team was billed to inspect Sokoto and Kano states to see those projects under the fourth national development plan and what could be done to remove hinderances in their implementation.

NIGERIA

LACK OF RAIN CAUSING POOR HARVEST IN SOKOTO

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Oct 85 p 16

[Article by Ibrahim Salihu]

[Text]

AT least 50 per cent of guineacorn, beans and groundnuts within Sokoto and a radius of 30 kilometres have now dried up because of sudden cessation of rainfall.

Farmers whose farms were affected have already started cutting down their corn stalk and rolling up the beans and groundnut leaves for animal fodders.

Investigations by the *New Nigerian* showed that many other parts of Sokoto State were still receiving rainfall but the situation in Sokoto township and its environs is different. Already, dry and hazy harmattan wind is being experienced for at least-one week now and more than three

weeks after the cessation of rain.

Meanwhile, the price of grains is still yet to come down in the metropolis. Investigations showed that this had nothing to do with poor harvest in Sokoto and environs. 98 per cent of grains being sold in the Sokoto market were brought in from other places which experienced good harvest.

The *New Nigerian* gathered that grain dealers now buy bundles of grains instead of in bags from the farmers to avoid being challenged by anybody.

The vehicles conveying such commodities will thus appear as though they were coming from the farm

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CSO: 3400/313

NIGERIA

4 ZONES FOR WORLD BANK AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Oct 85 p 32

[Text]

THE World Bank assisted Agro-Industrial Development Scheme (AIDS) Ibadan, which was set up under the Federal Department of Rural Development has been divided into four zones to facilitate promotion of agriculture.

The zones are Ibadan, Enugu, Kaduna and Jos with Ibadan covering activities in Lagos, Oyo, Ondo, Ogun, Kwara and Bendel states while Enugu zone would cover Imo, Anambra, Rivers, Cross River and Benue states.

An information booklet from the department showed that Kaduna zone would cover agricultural promotion activities in Sokoto, Niger, Kaduna, Kano states and the Federal Capital Territory.

It said the fourth zone with the zonal office in Jos would cover Gongola, Borno, Plateau and Bauchi states.

The booklet stated that zonal officers and their staff were available for consultations in setting up specific agro-industrial projects.

The current team of AIDS comprised experts with specialization in various spheres, including animal feed productions, finance, banking, engineering plant commissioning, marketing and training.

The booklet said future planning had provided that the headquarters of AIDS would be transferred to the new Federal Capital in Abuja.

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NIGERIA

NORTHERN FORAGE RESOURCES NOT SUFFICIENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Oct 85 p 32

[Text]

THE natural forage resources in the north were inadequate to support existing animal units, experts on goat and sheep production said at the end of their Conference on small ruminants production, in Zaria at the weekend.

The experts noted that the inadequacy of the forage resources was reflected in the severe weight losses and mortality of animals, especially during the dry season.

They however, said crop residues, agro-industrial by-products and waste — forages and browses in many parts of the country could be utilised for feeding small ruminants in areas of feed deficiency.

It recommended a government body to co-ordinate available information from research institutes, universities and other sources and come up with a package on processing, distribution and utilization of these resources for ruminants feeding.

This body, it added, should also examine the feasibility of developing and conserving excess forage in the south for transportation and utilization in the north.

The conference recommended the improvement of the natural pastures and grazing animal management and improvement of grazing reserves, along with

adequate funding of research and nutritional requirement with emphasis on these nutrients where information was lacking.

It urged the federal and state governments to compel agro-allied industries to give support to research while a reasonable percentage of their annual profit should be devoted to research.

The conference observed that there was an urgent need for clearly defined breeding and management policies and programmes to guide production and improvement of small ruminants in Nigeria, and recommended that the breeding and improvement policies should be centred on the improvement of indigenous stock of sheep and goats.

It urged that extreme caution be applied in the use of cross-breeding whether of exotic stock for local stock or between different local breeds for the improvement of the available stock.

On cross-breeding programmes, the experts said, it should be confined to experimental stations to avoid the destruction of the genetic stock of indigenous small ruminants in case of failures which might be caused by indiscriminate cross-breeding by farmers

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CSO: 3400/314

NIGERIA

1984 MEAT TONNAGE IMPORTATION FIGURES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Oct 85 p 21

[Text] Nigeria imported 220,000 tonnes of meat last year, up from 192,000 tonnes in 1982.

According to the minister of agriculture, Lt.-Gen. Alani Akinrinade (rtd), 49,000 tonnes of mutton was imported compared to 37,000 tonnes imported in 1982.

Speaking at a national seminar on the production of small ruminants organised by the national animal production unit of Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, the minister said that the rise in meat importation was due to population increase and rising affluence.

The minister, whose speech was delivered by the director of agricultural research in the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology, Dr. S.A. Adetunji, observed that small ruminants were important to the Nigerian livestock industry and the nation's economic and social development.

He said that his ministry had set up a nationally co-ordinated research project on small ruminants on which the sum of ₦100,000 had been spent. He added that the project would enable the country to benefit from the expertise of scientists working on small ruminants production all over the country.

The minister said that over 25 scientists in universities and research institutes were at present participating in the project, adding that the first phase, which involved a nation-wide survey of small ruminant performance at the local farm level was near completion.

In his speech, the Kaduna commissioner for agriculture, Dr. Dalhatu Tafida, said that livestock research in the country had been unco-ordinated and haphazard and called on Nigerian scientists to brace up in this area. He urged the conference participants to produce a reliable document for researchers, teachers and policy-makers towards evolving a sound food production policy especially in the area of provision of animal protein.

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CSO: 3400/313

NIGERIA

BUMPER FISH HARVEST FROM LAKE CHAD EXPECTED

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 15 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Inusa Shehu]

[Text]

A bumper fish harvest is being expected from the Lake Chad in Borno State this year.

Experts from the Chad Basin and River Development Authority say that as a result of the heavy rains this year, the water level at the lake which had receded in the past two years due to draught has come back to its normal level.

Our reporter who visited the area, witnessed that already, many people are building canoe's and setting up temporary shelters for the business.

"It was further confirmed from the local people that the

price of smoked fish has gone down by almost 40 per cent", he reports.

Fishing on the Lake Chad has been a source of controversy between the Republics of Chad, Cameroun and Nigeria over who should control the fishing ponds.

A meeting of the Lake Chad Basin Commission was held in Maiduguri in August, this year with the aim of ensuring peace in the area.

The meeting also commissioned a team of experts to undertake border demarcation among member states that share the lake.

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CSO: 3400/315

NIGERIA

POLTRY INDUSTRY HOPES FOR RECONSIDERATION OF MAIZE BAN

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 Oct 85 p 5

[Article by Chris Nnoli]

[Text]

ONE of the highlights of President Babangida's speech on October 1, during the nation's silver jubilee independence celebration was the immediate ban on the importation of rice and maize. The ban has since been received in many quarters as a step in good path.

However a critical appraisal of the country's agricultural and agro-allied industries performances will show that while the ban on rice importation has been over due and thus a welcome exercise, the one on maize importation is not only premature but will in the long run have direct and indirect disastrous consequences both for the corn growing industry and the poultry.

For unlike rice, maize is not just a direct consumption commodity but a raw material for a

protein supplying industry. Nigeria cannot afford to kill at this time. It will be in the interest of the economy and the new administration if the Federal Military Government can rethink the issue and lift the ban on maize temporarily.

For the main reasons that there is no evidence in this country that the maize industry has suffered because of importation. If anything, a lot of farmers began to take interest in the maize business because, with rise in poultry business which began in the mid-seventies, maize for the first time found large scale industrial use. Even though a greater percentage of this maize was imported large scale use stimulated increased local production

and the farmers found they could make some money concentrating on maize.

But when the exploitation of the farmers by the middlemen became obvious the Government through the Nigerian Grains Board (NGB) began to offer price incentives to the farmers. NGB buys the maize from the farmers at ₦320 per tonne and sells to the poultry public at ₦240 per tonne.

Later the government found out that maize as a major raw material could support itself in the market and the subsidy was removed. Farmers went on to work planting more maize for the industry.

Now should the government allow this unplanned

ban on maize to take place it will definitely wipe out more than 50 per cent of the existing poultry farms, as prices of maize will be pushed out of proportion to production costs. This means that eventually when we finally arrive at self-sufficiency in maize production we shall have a glut because the poultry industry that will use the maize must have almost collapsed.

At full capacity the poultry industry requires about one million metric tonnes of maize. Out of this as at 1983 figures, all Nigeria could boast of at full capacity production was 300,000 metric tonnes. Up till 1983 when Shegaro administration put a premature ban on maize importation (after listening

to advice from Nigeria's agricultural "experts" who shun figures or any statistics and draw up policies for government from their offices) the industry that has held out a big promise on Nigeria's agricultural future began to falter.

Before that time it was the fastest growing industry in the country and occupied a strategic position in the nutritional map of the country, supplying the fastest, cheapest, and the most readily available protein source to the country's steadily growing population.

While the prices of virtually everything in the country went up by levels from 50 - 300 per cent since the austerity measures of 1978 the prices of poultry products remained very stable. Six extra large eggs sold for one naira and one kilogram of chicken for about three naira.

But the shock of the 1983 ban pushed up the price of one piece of egg to 40 kobo and one kilogram of chicken meat to ₦10. The tragedy of the ban came from the fact that the Shagari administration had no plan to increase local maize production. Not a single kobo was given to any research institute in the country to intensify research on high yielding, disease-resistant grain varieties.

While maize remained banned the administration opened its ports for the importation of rice and other useless commodities. Meanwhile, as the prices went up, almost half of the poultry farms and feed mills went out of production, unable to do much with the exorbitant maize prices which ranged from ₦800 in the north to over one thousand naira in the south, laying off thousands of workers.

Those who got money from the banks lost their business and other

collaterals with which they pledged for the loan. Only the large scale poultry farms and feed mills which could stay afloat with the prices remained.

Thus a promising industry suffered a blow it could have avoided with proper planning and dialogue with farmers. When Shagari administration saw that it has been misled it reversed the ban and the industry which had reduced its production level to about 20 per cent began to stagger back to life. But for many of the farmers, they were never to go back to poultry farming again - the previous experience had become very frightening to them.

They had lost money and their animals, and with the government's wonderful record of inconsistent agricultural policies, they suspected the ban could return unannounced, any time.

Today, the poultry industry is back to square one. Those who never ventured back have become the wise ones, because there is just no way, the industry cannot suffer.

But beyond the fear of poor local business outlook many of the farmers who spoke to Daily Times fear that such inconsistencies in government policies would scare foreign investors who would never be sure of when the government would strike without warning. Such fears are, in the light of the present circumstances, very justified.

For among other things there are steps the government should have taken before the ban. One was to suspend issuing import licence on maize (not ban) and entering into dialogue with the farmers who use maize as raw materials. The next step would have been to set up an outfit from the poultry association, research institutes and ministries of agriculture to find out the following.

- ★ The area of land in the country best suited for corn cultivation
- ★ The area at present under cultivation
- ★ The total production capacity including pre-harvest and post-harvest losses (from drying, preservation to storage)
- ★ The total finally available to the poultry and other industries.
- ★ How we can best work out a system of increasing production, maximising all the resources available to us.

This outfit will now do the same thing for the actual and projected needs of the poultry industry for maize and work out a way to bridge the gap between local production and demand. This will arm the government with a tool to work with.

The government could then decide that over a particular period of time it will raise corn production to the needs of the local industry and then ban importation. As interim measures it could cancel import licence to individuals and import the shortfall through the Nigerian Grains Board which should also play the dominant role in the marketing of locally produced maize.

As at now there is a short fall in the supply of the demands of the industry. How will that gap be filled?

Without question the Babangida's administration has meant well. For any sincere critic will admit that for the first time, Nigeria has had a leader who from the outset has shown proper understanding of the nation's socio-economic ills, demonstrating such understanding by articulate speeches and deeds.

But here, this reporter, as one who has followed agricultural development for about eight years now, holds that whoever advised the FMG on this ban on corn has not done his home work well. Chickens are not

like spare parts which one can lock up in a shop and suspend business till one is ready to start.

It is obvious that this administration in the ban had at the back its mind the present economic ills as it is expected to save us millions of naira in foreign exchange.

If there was anything we needed in this country, it has been to cut spending, especially as it relates to foreign exchange, where it is possible to do so. But as we do this, it has to be very clear to us what are our priorities and in what order these priorities stand. This is important in order to save us the unseasiness of realizing in the end that we have only saved some kobo to lose some naira.

It becomes therefore pertinent that as we go through the arduous task of streamlining our imports, our priorities must be got right. Priorities not based on any sentiments or prejudices but on facts and realities of our situation so that in the final analysis we should have achieved our desired objectives.

A major problem working against our development efforts has been the lack of adequate information on state of things, no reliable data or statistics on which

to base judgments. So we are left with no option other than blind estimates often couched with tints of certain latent prejudices. And sometimes one begins to wonder whether this is not why most of our development programmes meet with catastrophic ends.

It is inconceivable that any nation plagued with this perennial problem will fold its hands and watch events pass by. But it will be inexcusable for that nation to, under the guise of lack of relevant data to ignore certain obvious parameters, factors and determinants in coming to conclusion about some solutions to its major problems.

Risk

Are we going to sacrifice our poultry industry because we want to save foreign exchange? It is necessary that we understand the risk we would be taking should we allow our poultry industry to die.

The British Medical Association has put daily protein requirement for adults at 34 gms but what do we have here in the country according to Federal Ministry of Agriculture the average Nigerian protein consumption is grossly inadequate, standing at less than 10 gms

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CSO: 3400/315

NIGERIA

PRISONERS TO ENGAGE IN LARGE SCALE FARMING

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Oct 85 p 13

[Text]

PRISONERS throughout the country are now to engage in large scale farming to feed themselves.

Minister of Internal Affairs, Lt.-Col. John Shagaya who disclosed this in Ibadan said the step was aimed at scaling down government expenses on feeding prisoners.

He was exchanging views with the Governor of Oyo State, Lt.-Col. Adetunji Olurin during a courtesy call.

The minister implored the Oyo State Government to provide land for his ministry in the state for the enhancement of the programme.

Lt.-Col Shagaya said the federal and state governments owe a lot in ensuring that peace, justice and unity reign among Nigerians.

He expressed regret that over 50 per cent of those behind bars in our various prisons were still lingering for justice, though the governments were on their own side doing the best to ensure same.

'I believe that we should do more to improve our present performances', the minister said.

He said since the present administration placed the issue of fundamental human rights and social justice very high, his ministry would continue to look positively into the problems of those being detained.

In his reply, Lt.-Col. Olurin promised that Oyo State Government would do everything possible to assist the Internal Affairs Minister to achieve its goal.

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CSO: 3400/314

NIGERIA

GROUNDNUTS BUYING SEASON BEGINS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Oct 85 p 9

[Text] This year's produce buying season for groundnuts, soyabean and beniseed opened at midnight on Thursday.

A release by the Senior Public Relations Officer of the Nigerian Groundnut Board in Kano, Alhaji Baba Yahaya Mohammed gave the produce prices as follows: Groundnut, 750 Naira per tonne; soyabean, 500 Naira per tonne and beniseed 360 Naira per tonne.

The statement said in addition to these attractive prices, the board will also pay for block buying and transport allowances on delivery to the board.

The board therefore advised all Licensed Buying Agents, direct buyers as well as all interested individuals to contact the board offices at Kano, Zaria, Gusau, Bida, Makurdi or any of the subzonal offices in the northern states and Lagos zonal office for details.

It also called on all Licensed Buying Agents, farmers and interested individuals to forward any quantity of the three commodities directly to the board for on-the-spot purchase.

Recently, the NEW NIGERIAN reported that rossette, a deadly disease, has destroyed most groundnut farms in the northern states. Our investigation estimated that about 70 per cent of the groundnut planted late this rainy season were affected.

Last month, the General Manager of the Nigerian Groundnut Board, Alhaji Umaru Baba Danfulani had expressed optimism that with the extensive rehabilitation programme of groundnut and soyabean by the board and establishment of large mechanised farms, Nigeria would within a short time no longer depend on oil.

But unfortunately with the outbreak of rossette it is now generally feared that only an insignificant quantity of groundnut would be harvested this season, and if the disease was not contained, nothing will be realised next season. But reliable sources close to the board said soyabean production was satisfactory.

Meanwhile, the United States is to sell to the rest of the world next year soyabean estimated at 11 billion U.S. dollars. The African Service of the Voice of America (VOA) monitored in Kano said the U.S. is already in contact with 79 countries for the sales of its soyabean.

Soyabean which grows well in the northern states and which can be turned into many products, can earn the country a lot of foreign exchange, but unfortunately it has been neglected.

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CSO: 3400/314

NIGERIA

BEANS, GARI REPLACE RICE IN KANO

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 8 Oct 85 p 6

[Article by Abubakar Buhari]

[Text]

BEANS and Gari have now replace rice as major staple food in many house holds in Kano investigations by The Triumph have shown.

The price of rice which has almost tripled following the ban on rice importation, made it necessary for many families who could not afford the exorbitant price to resort to beans, wheat and gari in place of rice.

A market survey conducted by *The Triumph* at Rimi Market has for example, shown that the quantity of rice which used to sell for N4.00k, now sells for N8.00 or even N9.00 in some places. While the measure which used to cost N8.00 is now sold N15.00.

Traders interviewed said they found it necessary to shoot up prices because the wholesale price has also risen up. A trader, Mallam Na'inna Musa of Rimi Market said the 50 kilogram bag which used to sell for N90, now sold for N120 while the 100 kilogram selling for N170 before the presidential broadcast now sells for N250.

Surveys conducted in markets like Kurmi, Sabon Gari and Tarauni show little or no difference with the prices in Rimi Market.

Meanwhile, some unscrupulous elements in Kano are capitalising on the situation to dupe members of the public. The dupes according to investigations normally operate around ware

houses where rice is kept and pose as owners of the ware houses.

The dupers collect money from individuals under the pretext of selling them bags of rice at control price only to abscond.

Confirming such reportes, the police CID Boss Mallam Ibrahim Disa Chiroma called on the general public to be cautious in entrusting money to persons whose integrity is not known to them.

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CSO: 3400/315

NIGERIA

DIRECTOR EXPLAINS POOR COCOA HARVEST

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 14 Oct 85 p 2

[Text]

THIS year's cocoa harvest was marred by an acute shortage and non-availability of materials especially spraying chemicals because of the constraints in import licence approval.

The acting director of Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria in Ibadan, Dr. J. A. Williams, disclosed this to Governor Tunji Olurin of Oyo State during the governor's visit to the institute at the weekend.

Said he: "Clearly, this is an undesirable situation which runs counter to the efforts of the present administration and the interest of the cocoa farmers of Oyo State and their counterparts elsewhere in the country."

The director told the governor that in order to avoid any repetition of such occurrence, the following

steps should be taken:

- Allocation of foreign exchange for importation of pesticides should be made one year ahead of the season for which it was intended, and

- Review of the distribution system should involve co-operative societies and the farmers co-operatives should be strengthened.

On the problems of the institute, Dr. Williams listed inadequacy of fund, high turnover of research and the exodus of staff due to more attractive conditions in universities.

Others, he said, include lack of pipe-borne water.

Responding, Col. Olurin promised to see to the problems, particularly lack of pipe-borne water.

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NIGERIA

CEMENT FIRM USES CASSAVA IN GLUE PREPARATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Oct 85 p 17

[Article by Waziri Garba]

[Text]

THE Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Ashaka Cement Company in Bauchi State, Alhaji Abubakar Iya Abbas, has said that the company now uses cassava in preparing glue used in packaging the company's products.

Alhaji Iya Abbas who stated this while exchanging with the military governor of Bauchi State Lt.-Colonel Chris Garuba, when he called on the governor on Thursday said the use of such local source was part of the company's efforts to make the company self-sufficient in local raw material.

He said now about 95 per cent of raw materials needed by the company were obtained locally.

Over three million tonnes of cement had been produced by the company since its inception which had saved the country about 300 million Naira in foreign exchange, he added.

The chairman appealed to the federal government to enact a law on the distribution of trade in the country.

Such a law he said would not only prevent hoarding, but bridge the gap between the rich and the poor.

A situation where wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few individuals, he observed does not augur well for the country.

Governor Chris Garuba in response commended the Ashaka cement company for taking steps to ensure reliance on local raw materials for its productions.

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NIGERIA

FUEL SHORTAGE HITS ANAMBRA

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 10 Oct 85 p 11

[Text]

ACUTE fuel scarcity has hit the Anambra Capital, Enugu, since Monday, a correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), reports.

The report said that thousand of commuters on Wednesday found it difficult to get to their various destinations because of the scarcity, which had forced many vehicles off the roads.

Mr. Ebenezer Ogunribido, the Depot Chief of the NNPC, Emene, near Enugu, told our correspondent that the depot had enough to supply but tanker drivers had refused to come forward to lift petrol to filling stations.

When contacted, the Chairman of the Petroleum Tanker Drivers Union, Enugu, Mr. John Okeke, said that mem-

bers of the union decided to pack their vehicles to contest "incessant police harassment on the roads" because of worn out tyres.

He said that tankers owners would not replace the tyres because of their exorbitant prices.

He pointed out that each of the trailer tyres which could have been sold for ₦320 was being sold in the open market for ₦1,200, saying, "how can somebody replace about 12 worn-out tyres in a single tanker with such a price".

Mr Okeke said that the union would hold a meeting with tanker owners with a view to finding solutions to the problem.

He appealed to the federal government to help the tanker owners buy tyres at reasonable prices.

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CSO: 3400/319

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

BABANGIDA, MALLOUM MEET--Former Chadian President, Gen. Felix Malloum, yesterday in Lagos held talks with President Ibrahim Babangida behind closed doors. Details of the talks were not disclosed and Gen. Malloum declined to grant an interview to State House correspondents after the meeting. Gen. Malloum, who lives in Lagos under political asylum granted him by the Obasanjo administration, became Chadian president after a coup in which President Francois Tombalbaye was assassinated in 1975. In 1978, following fierce fighting between rebel forces and government troops, Gen. Malloum was persuaded by the Obasanjo administration to relinquish the presidency in favour of a government of national unity (GUNT). The GUNT, which had Mr. Goukouni Weddeye as president was short-lived as another war broke out between forces of Mr. Hissene Habre, who was then defence minister and those of the president. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Oct 85 p 1]

OIL AID FOR SIERRA LEONE--Some 20,000 tonnes of crude oil have arrived in Freetown from Nigeria to help ease a chronic shortage of petrol and other fuels that has gripped this West African State for the past week. The scarcity has virtually paralysed vital industries and escalated transport fares far above the official approved rates. Filling stations are crammed with cars, some of which have been parked there for four or more days. Donald Smythe-Macauley, managing director of the country's petrol distribution company, National Petroleum, told Agence France-Presse that motorists were being rationed to only two imperial gallons (nine litres) until further notice. The new delivery of crude, which arrived Sunday, will be "stretched" until further foreign exchange is available to import more, Mr. Smythe-Macauley said. The state-owned oil refinery is to shut down for three weeks next month for overall maintenance. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Oct 85 p 24]

BURKINA FASO AIR LINK--Nigeria is soon to have direct air-link and joint venture projects with Burkina Faso. Also Nigerian petroleum products will be exported there if plans go according to schedule. President Ibrahim Babangida made this known yesterday while receiving the Burkina Faso delegation, led by Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani at Dodan Barracks. The president told members of the delegation that any aspect of ties between Nigeria and Burkina Faso that had been dormant would be reactivated. He said: "Proposals and possibilities of an early private sector ventures, petroleum trade would be looked into". Earlier, Major Lingani had told President Babangida

that his country was looking forward to Nigerian promise to buy Burkinabe manganese and establish an air-link. He said also that his country was willing to buy Nigerian petroleum products. Major Lingani called for a joint commercial week to exhibit Nigeria and Burkinabe goods. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Oct 85 p 24]

PLO COURTESY CALL--The Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative in Nigeria, Mr. Samir Baker last Tuesday paid a courtesy call on the well-known Nigerian industrialist and shipping magnate, Chief Wahab Iyanda Folawiyo in his office in Lagos. The envoy and the shipping magnate exchanged views on international issues. The PLO representative briefed his host on the situation in the middle East. Picture shows Mr. Baker discussing a point with Alhaji Folawiyo [Photo not reproduced]. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Oct 85 p 9]

COTTON FARMING INCENTIVES--The Federal Military Government (FMG) has increased the producer price for cotton to ₦800 a tonne from ₦700, the General Manager of the Nigerian Cotton Board, Alhaji Abubakar Gusau, has announced in Funtua. Other incentives to cotton farmers include the provision of 17,000 tonnes of free seeds and insecticides for farmers who planted early. Alhaji Abubakar said that as part of the incentive scheme, farmers who produce 30 tonnes and above of cotton will be paid an extra allowance, in addition to having their cotton graded on their farms. This means saving them the cost of bags and transportation to buying centres. Those who produce 10 tonnes and above would have their cotton graded and purchased on their farms by the board's direct buying team. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Oct 85 p 2]

LAGOS OIL FIND DENIED--No oil has been found in Lagos State. A report in London's Financial Times that Pan Ocean, an oil company, struck oil in the state is not true. Nigerian National Petroleum Company's (NNPC) sources said that "the information represented an exaggerated report of the result of an appraisal drilling campaign as transmitted to the head office." It said although Pan Ocean was drilling appraisal wells which had hydrocarbon in Asaboro, the campaign had not proved conclusive to be classified as a discovery. The Financial Times, a London newspaper, published that Pan Ocean struck oil in the state. The company was quoted as saying that the oil was discovered 100 miles east of Lagos which it believed "could be one of the most significant in Nigeria during the last five years." [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Oct 85 p 1]

LABOR WANTS KALU REDEPLOYED--The Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) has called for the immediate re-deployment of the Finance Minister, Dr. Kalu I. Kalu. NLC acting president, Mr. Lawrence Peterside said at the weekend that the continued staying of Mr. Kalu as the Finance Minister was jeopardizing the national debate on International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan. He Declared: "Dr. Kalu should stop talking about taking the IMF loan or be redeployed immediately. Mr. Peterside said that because Dr. Kalu was a member of the World Bank, a former employee of the IMF, he has undisputed bias for taking the IMF loan. The NLC boss said that both IMF and the World Bank are the same. He also said that from Dr. Kalu's utterances, he has tried to convince Nigerians in favour of the loan but has failed. [By Funmi Jolaosho] [Text] [Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Oct 85 p 1]

INFORMATION MINISTRY REORGANIZATION--The Federal Ministry of Information is to be reorganised for the effective prosecution of the War Against Indiscipline (WAI). To this end, the WAI secretariat and the public enlightenment department of the ministry will be merged. The Minister of Information and Culture, Lt.-Col. Anthony Ukpo, said this in Lagos yesterday while addressing heads of Federal Information Centres in states of the Federation. Lt.-Col. Ukpo explained that the measures had become necessary to correct the tendency in the past whereby WAI campaign was operated without involving the publicity organs of the government. He reiterated the new administration's commitment to prosecute the campaign on a greater scale. The minister called on the heads of Federal Information centres to carry the government's enlightenment campaign to the grassroots. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 12 Oct 85 p 24]

BRITISH IMPORTS INCREASE--Figures released by the British Department of Trade and Industry, and published by the British High Commission in Lagos, indicated a sharp rise in Britain's imports from Nigeria. Between January and June this year, British imports from Nigeria rose to ₦547 million--a substantial increase of 247 per cent on the same period last year, almost all of these imports were oil related. In comparison with Britain's imports to Nigeria amounted to ₦733 million for the first six months of this year--an increase of 85 per cent on that period last year (NAN). [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Oct 85 p 17]

NEW OIL TANKER--Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has bought an oil storage tanker at a cost of ₦7.8m. The seven-year-old tanker, originally registered as Mt. Sea Breeze, will replace Mt. Merryland which is currently hired at about ₦3.5m a year. So far over ₦12m has been spent on hiring the vessel. The new tanker was procured from a Swedish Government owned company and includes the cost of refurbishment and spare parts. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Oct 85 p 16]

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CSO: 3400/311

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES UPCOMING U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

MB270700 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English GMT 0700 28 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "Regional Conflict"]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 28--President Ronald Reagan is obviously intent on reviewing the whole framework of superpower relations in today's world when he meets Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev next month. That means the talks will range much wider than the sphere of nuclear arms control, although that will naturally figure prominently. Another topic, a Reagan aide disclosed last week, would be human rights--which the Soviet side would certainly much prefer to avoid. But the central issue, described as such by President Reagan in his address at the United Nations, will concern regional conflicts in the world.

The American leader went so far as to say that constructive relations between the superpowers depended on the resolution of such regional conflicts. The countries he had particularly in mind, he said, were Angola, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and Nicaragua--where Marxism-Leninism was conducting a war with the people. In each of them, Soviet and, usually, Cuban forces were present to maintain a regime that had been imposed on the population. And in each of them the internal conflicts had spilled over into confrontations with neighbouring states.

There is, of course, no fresh insight contained in these views. They are a reiteration of statements made often enough in the past by Western government leaders, including spokesmen for the present American administration and Mr Reagan himself. Some strategic authorities have gone so far as to declare that the third world war is already in progress. According to that interpretation it is an offensive war being conducted by the Soviet Union; it takes the form partly of sponsoring terrorism with a view to weakening and overthrowing independent states, but more visibly of localized regional conflict through which the Soviet Union expands its influence on a number of fronts simultaneously without directly confronting the United States.

What is new this time is that the President of the United States intends to make a big issue of it at a superpower summit, and that the outcome of that meeting whether or not it contributes significantly to constructive relations will depend on the Soviet response to the American plan.

For African countries there is special significance in this development, in that two of the five centers of regional turbulence in which Moscow is involved are situated in the continent.

Towards the end of the Carter era moderate African leaders were openly accusing the United States of having abandoned its allies to Soviet depredations in the region. The Reagan administration undertook to change that: It would provide an umbrella of confidence for its allies worldwide. Since then it is true to say that the Soviet Union has not made any of the spectacular gains in Africa that it was achieving virtually unhindered in Mr James Carter's time. It is unfortunately also true, however, that the gains it made then, have been consolidated. There has, for example, been no evidence that the United States is achieving any success in having the Cuban troops withdrawn from Angola, a demand it has made repeatedly. That President Reagan is going to insist on a full discussion of such questions when he meets Mr Gorbachev next month will therefore be welcomed by many. After all, while regional conflict may be harmful to American and other Western interests, it is the immediate victims in Africa and elsewhere who bear the full brunt of Soviet methods.

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CSO: 3400/338

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S PLAN FOR ANGOLA

MB281344 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "The U.S. Recipe for the Angolan Situation"]

[Text] American President Ronald Reagan has come up with what can only be described as sensible, down-to-earth proposals for eliminating American-Soviet tension in the Third World. One of the countries he specifically singled out in this regard is Angola.

The President identified Angola as one of five countries in the world where lives are being lost each day as a result of being under Soviet military pressure. He made special mention of the 1,200 Soviet military advisers and the 35,000 Cuban troops in Angola.

He pointed out that regional conflicts could easily spread across borders, and develop into dangerous situations. President Reagan said he looked forward to a fresh start in the relationship between the two superpowers, and he invited the Soviet Union to support changes in the leftist governments in Angola and the other four countries he identified.

He proposed that, together, the United States and the Soviet Union could act as peacemakers in five war-torn countries. It is certainly a novel idea. In this dangerous world in which we live, it is the sort of proposal that people have been waiting to hear. In essence, it entails a fairly simple procedure. Far from being a complicated solution, President Reagan has come up with a simple plan for bringing peace and prosperity to Angola.

It involves three phases. First, a process of negotiations between the warring parties in Angola. The second phase entails talks between the United States and the Soviet Union to consider joint guarantees for any agreement reached between the warring parties and, if these two steps are successful, the third phase could involve the United States in helping reintegrate Angola into the international economy.

President Reagan said that in order to facilitate the plan, it was essential that all foreign forces would first have to withdraw. In the case of Angola, this would provide the opportunity for the MPLA government and UNITA to get together without intimidation playing a role.

Analysts have long pointed out that Angola's internal problems cannot be solved without there first being a political accommodation between the MPLA and UNITA.

This is obviously the major hurdle to be negotiated, if the plan is to succeed. But it can be done. In fact, it must be done, if the people of Angola are ever to see an end to the war that has for so long robbed them of everything that makes life worth living.

Much depends on the Soviet Union's response to the plan. The question is: Does the Soviet Union have sufficient concern for the people of Angola to agree to these proposals?

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CSO: 3400/338

SOUTH AFRICA

ANC RADIO CRITICIZES U.S., UK SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

MB281711 Lusaka Radio Freedom in English 1700 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The just ended Commonwealth heads of government meeting in the Bahamas has added their voice in the sanctions campaign against the colonial apartheid regime. The Thatcher government, like its counterparts in the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany, have tried to deflect such a blow with their old song of: It will hurt black people more than whites. Thatcher added another verse that they, the Western countries, are opposed to apartheid, the system, and not the economy of the country. She tried to dissuade the Commonwealth countries from passing a sanctions resolution.

A spokesman of the Reagan administration (?threatened) the frontline states that "the government of the United States will not bail them out during the difficulties of the eventuality of sanctions." Despite these threats and coaxing, the developing countries, which are members of the Commonwealth and of the frontline states, never wavered in their resolve. In pleading for sanctions resolutions, His Excellency President Kuanda of Zambia warned the British Government that the first interest of the British in opposing sanctions will see their big investments go up in flames in the present conflagration in South Africa, whereas His Excellency Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe reminded the British that the present problems in South Africa are a legacy of British chicanery, when they handed over South Africa to a white settler colonial group in 1910, allowing a minority rule over the majority, which is the indigenous people of South Africa.

It is not that Reagan or Thatcher care for the well-being of the black working people or the economies of the frontline states. Their dealings in the frontline states speak for themselves. Just recently, the American Congress repealed the Clarke amendment act to stop aid to the UNITA bandit group in the People's Republic of Angola. This bandit group is known for its atrocities against the Angolan people and its activities of sabotaging strategic economic installations, public health centers, schools, and other social facilities of the Angolan people. American, British, and other Western investment in South Africa has made it possible for the racist regime to utilize them for the oppression of the black people. The Strategic Installations Act of the Defense Act of 1981 gives the minister of defense power to call on any

industry to produce goods for military use. Such companies as General Motors, Ford, Sigma, and so on, provide the racist regime with the troop carriers, hippos, and so on that are now besieging our townships.

[MB281712] The African Explosives and Chemical Industry, AECI, Imperial Chemical Industries, ICI, metal (factories), a subsidiary of General Electric, etc., provide the colonial apartheid regime with explosive powders and rubber bullets used to kill us, and tear gases that are a menace in our peaceful demonstrations and strikes. BP, Shell, Mobil, Total, and other oil companies oil the war machines of the racist regime that carry MNR bandits into Mozambique to maim, rape, and harm the people of this brother country. Even up to today, the Reagan and Thatcher administrations are not bailing out Mozambique from its economic malaise by the destabilization of South Africa, although they signed a peace treaty.

The premier of Malaysia hit the nail on the head when he said, and I quote: Those countries who put trade restrictions on small countries are today (dubious) when calls for sanctions against South Africa are made, end of quote. The only reason for the Thatcher, Reagan, and Kohls to be reluctant on sanctions against South Africa is nothing else but the self-interest of cheaper profits. The cheap labor supply in South Africa is an attractive investment opportunity. In (black Zimbabwe), where an (syndical and) trade union movement is operating with (no strings), or Mozambique and Angola, where foundations for worker power (are laid), is a profit risk to the Reagans and Thatchers. [words indistinct] anti-racist unionism, Reagan sacked nearly all the aviation workers who joined on strike in 1983 [words indistinct] broken down, whereas Thatcher tried to destroy the National Union of Mineworkers just recently, in one of the longest and bloody strike actions in the history of the British mineworkers' (struggle).

The racist regime in South Africa with its antilabor movement legislation is a worthwhile ally for the Thatchers and Reagans of our time. Botha's so-called reforms, while allowing trade unions to be formed, (cripples) them in how to pursue their objective. (The fundraising branch) of the department of Social Welfare and Pensions [words indistinct] no solidarity [words indistinct] labor [words indistinct] in the Labor Relations Act [passage indistinct] assembly act proscribe the freedom of association and convention of the international labor organization.

The call for sanctions is basically fixed on the understanding that it will complement the struggle for our people against racist terror. For us, who declared sanctions against white-owned business through consumer boycotts, we should sharpen our organization of the working class, guard our unity with jealousy, demand higher wages indexed to the cost of living. We should struggle against job reservation and all other laws (that make us perpetual) minors in industry. We shall forever know our friends and foes. An injury to one is an injury to all.

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CSO: 339

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY ASKS WESTERN SUPPORT FOR REFORM

MB010755 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "The Election Results"]

[Text] The South African ruling National Party [NP], although winning four out of five by-elections, appears to have lost some support to the right-wing parties, the most notable loss being the constituency of Sasolburg, which went to the far-right Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party].

The result is interesting in terms of the situation confronting South Africa and the South African Government today. The government of state President P.W. Botha, to use the words of President Ronald Reagan, is a reformist government. Any political analyst will testify that during times of reform, unrest and uncertainty are prevalent.

What has happened in South Africa is that the radical left-wing elements have taken advantage of the situation to raise the levels of discontent and revolutionary fervor. The upshot of this has been unrest in parts of the country, with the accompanying bad publicity for South Africa abroad. At the same time, whites in South Africa have begun equating the government's reform policies with the unrest, and have begun blaming the government for not taking strong enough action against the radicals.

Another significant development recently has been the inclination of the international community to interfere in the internal affairs of South Africa. It has tried to bulldoze South Africa into adopting policies and effecting changes which are either too radical and far-reaching or which held up for South Africans the specter of the West forcing the South African into the same mess as other Marxist African states.

In effect, what this election has shown, therefore, is that the position being held by the NP today is very much that of a middle-of-the-road party, positioned between the extremists to the right and to the left. If that is what the international community wants--a government in power which is not extremist in its outlook and policies--then it should do its utmost to assist the South African Government to carry out its reform programs.

It is not very helpful if sanctions are introduced against this country, causing poverty with accompanying escalations in violence. It is not helpful when time limits are set for reform, with threats of sanctions hanging over South Africa. It is certainly not helpful when moral and material assistance is given to organizations such as the ANC terrorists, who spurn negotiations in favor of violent solutions.

South Africa is a pro-Western country. In the past, it has been both a friend and ally to the West. The West should refrain from all actions which could cause revolution in this country, and drive it into the arms of the Soviet Union.

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CSO: 3400/336

SOUTH AFRICA

SABC SAYS COMMONWEALTH DECEIVED BY ANC

MB250931 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 24, SAPA--There is a pathetic eagerness in some quarters in South Africa to believe that the ANC just might not be what it daily proclaims itself--by word and deed--to be.

The slightest gesture that might be interpreted as signifying a willingness to talk rather than fight, is seized upon, amplified and used as evidence so-called that the state would do well to make friendly overtures to the ANC.

The far more emphatic evidence to the contrary--the repeated statements by ANC leaders that they have not the slightest intention of abandoning what they call the armed struggle until they have achieved their aims--is ignored.

The ANC leadership would be foolish indeed not to exploit this sentiment for their own gain. It is tailor-made for casting the organisation in the role of reluctant terrorist fighters, who have resorted to violence only because all channels for peaceful negotiation of a just dispensation in South Africa are closed.

The political capital to be made out of establishing such an image, both in this country and abroad, would be of incalculable value. Of course, its strategists are anything but stupid, including as they do such figures as the former Johannesburg advocate Joe Slovo, a colonel in the KGB. Thus, every group that makes contact with the ANC is offered some tantalizing morsel--something that gives it hope, despite firm rebuffs of its views, that conceivably things might change.

The strategy is evidently being used in good effect at the Commonwealth Conference in Nassau. According to reports, the ANC observers there have offered to suspend violence (or otherwise to consider doing so, the reports conflict) provided the South African Government meets certain demands. The offer has been received with excitement by Secretary General Shridath Ramphal, since it appears to show that the ANC is prepared to enter negotiations of the kind envisaged by the Commonwealth.

What rather detracts from the credibility of the offer, however, is that every ANC spokesman has apparently been setting terms. Within 24 hours three Johannesburg newspapers had carried completely different reports of it, and no one version has been reconcilable with either of the others.

Clearly, the haste with which the strategy had been implemented to exploit the favourable climate in Nassau left insufficient time for a properly coordinated action.

In any event, Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe--who was also at the conference--was unimpressed. In the Commons on Wednesday he rejected calls on him to meet the ANC, on the grounds that it espoused violence.

Sir Geoffrey had good reasons for his stand. Just 10 days ago, after the meeting with the PFP [Progressive Federal Party], the ANC was reiterating its refusal to give up violence. From an interview with Oliver Tambo on Ethiopia's Radio Freedom the view emerged that it was the ANC struggle which was beginning to decide the failure of the apartheid system, "not those who are shouting about peace."

The ANC did not "care for those, except to the extent that it can use them to confuse, even to divide." The interview comment concluded: "So we must not start thinking about peace, and anyone who says less--that peace can be through peaceful struggle--is ready to surrender so that the system can go on."

The ANC rejects peaceful negotiation and takes its stand on violence--and makes no secret of it, whatever scraps it may feed to the wishful thinkers. Their role is simply to advance the public relations strategy: "To confuse, even to divide." Those people may have the best of intentions. But the road to hell is paved with good intentions.

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CSO: 3400/338

SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO COMMENTS ON ANC TIES TO COMMUNISTS, AIMS

MB301001 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The fact that the ANC has reversed its decision to conditionally suspend violence against South Africa is hardly surprising. What was surprising was the announcement last week by the ANC's director of foreign affairs, Mr Johnson Makatini, that the organization was willing to call a conditional 6-month cease-fire in its operations against South Africa.

However, in a BBC interview, ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo has declared that he will not renounce violence as prerequisite for starting talks with the South African Government. By way of emphasizing the point another member of the ANC executive, Mr Simon Makana, has issued a statement saying that the ANC remains committed to stepping up the armed struggle.

The clear implication of this about face is that the Kremlin has severely rapped the ANC over the knuckles for announcing that it was willing to suspend violence against South Africa. The ANC had obviously made its announcement without first consulting its (?Soviet allies). The Kremlin was obviously quick to point out who makes the decisions on such matters.

Tambo was fairly [words indistinct] to reaffirm the ANC's commitment to the armed struggle. The ANC after all is a self-proclaimed revolutionary organization bent on achieving power in South Africa through the barrel of the gun to enforce a Marxist socialist system on the peoples of South Africa.

As confirmed in talks with South African businessmen in Lusaka recently the ANC is not interested in participating in negotiations aimed at providing fair and just protection for minority groups in South Africa. Imprisoned leader Nelson Mandela has let it be known that the ANC is interested only in negotiating the transfer of the power in the country to the organization. The fact is that in both ideology and leadership the ANC is influenced and manipulated by the South African Communist Party [SACP], which is regarded as one of the communist parties most loyal to the Soviet Union. There is a remarkable overlapping of membership between the ANC and the SACP.

The ANC's commitment to the violent overthrow of South Africa is something which needs to be carefully considered by all the states of southern Africa. It is the tool whereby the Soviet Union aims to gain control of the whole southern African region. Without bases in southern African states, the ANC has absolutely no hope of achieving its aims. On the other hand, if southern African states do provide bases for the ANC, we can be sure that South African security forces will destroy those bases wherever they might be.

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CSO: 3400/336

SOUTH AFRICA

CONFIDENCE IN COUNTRY FOUND AT LOWEST LEVEL IN YEARS

MB240950 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0933 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 24, SAPA--Confidence in South Africa, among blacks and whites, is at its lowest level in years, according to a consumer pulse survey conducted by the Markinor Research Group.

Optimism among whites has dropped from 74 percent in 1977 to 47 percent. For blacks the figure dropped from 61 percent in 1977 to a mere 24 percent.

The survey concluded that financial hardships was one of the main reasons for widespread pessimism. Just less than half (46 percent) of whites and 73 percent of blacks said they are financially worse off today than in the past. No more than 24 percent of whites and 6 percent of blacks expect to be better off in a year's time.

Only 28 percent of whites and 11 percent of blacks believe the various racial groups get on well. Most believe the relationships are deteriorating rather than improving.

Blacks cite the following reasons for the deterioration of relations between themselves and whites:

- Low wages which do not keep pace with increases in the cost of living.
- Shortage of jobs and houses.
- Discriminatory legislation.
- Unrest and the closure of schools.
- Negative white attitudes toward blacks.

According to the survey, the steady erosion of confidence in the country's future was due to a change in attitudes to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha. While 76 percent of whites still believe the president is leading the country well or fairly well, this is down from 86 percent in 1979. Black support dropped sharply from 57 percent in 1979 to 24 percent.

The reasons why blacks are becoming more negative toward the government (this year falling to the low levels reached in the 1976 unrests) are:

--The deteriorating economic situation is blamed on the white government.
--Government promises for a fairer deal did not materialize.
--A general increase in political awareness.
--Increased world pressure to end apartheid policies.
--A new political dispensation for Coloureds and Asians in 1983-84.

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CSO: 3400/338

SOUTH AFRICA

SAPA LISTS CAPE DETAINEES

MB260839 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2226 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 25, SAPA--In a massive pre-dawn crackdown in the western Cape, at least 66 people, including clergymen, teachers, students, high school pupils, in terms of the Internal Security Act.

Those detained were:

Mrs Veronica Simmers, United Democratic Front [UDF] office worker,
Mr Abdullar Omar, an advocate,
Mrs Virginia Stofile,
Mr Wilfred Rhodes, UDF executive member,
Mr Ebrahim Rasool, UDF executive member,
Mr Christmas Tinto, UDF executive member,
Mrs Shahieda Issel, UDF worker,
Mr Zoli Malindi, UDF Western Cape President,
Mrs Mildred Lesiea, UDF executive member,
Mr Lesley Maasdorp, university of the Western Cape [UWC] Students Representative Council [SRC] media officer,
Mr Llewellyn McMaster, president of the SRC at UWC,
Mr David Abrahams, a student at UWC,
Mr Calvin Smit, UWF student,
Mr Saleem Badat, GRASSROOTS organiser,
Mr Mansoor Jaffer, GRASSROOTS journalist,
Mr Ryland Fisher, GRASSROOTS journalist,
Mr Rashied Seria, UDF worker,
Mis Nomaindia Mfketo, United Womens Organisation [UWO]
Miss Dorothy Zihlanqu, UWO
Miss Miriam Ngemto, UWO,
Rev Robin Petersen, churches Urban Planning Commission, [CUPC]
Pastor Godfried Kraatz, CUPC,
Mr Edgar Petersen,
Mr Neville Naidoo (pupil at Belhar Senior Secondary school number one),
Mr Mike Fraser,
Mr Michael Benjamin,
Mr Clyde Fraser James,
Mr Alton Harris,
Mr Brian Engel,
Mr Steve Louw,

Mr Kevin Pate, of the advice office forum,
Mr Penn Hendrickse, principal of Aloe Senior Secondary School, Mitchells Plain
Miss Patricia van Heerden, teacher at Aloe Senior Secondary School,
Mr Moses Arendse, a teacher from Bishop Lavis,
Rev Dr Charles Villa-Vicencio, Professor in Theology UCT,
Mr Bennet Bailey, Peninsula Technikon,
Miss Josette Cole, TEAM [expansion unknown],
Mr Edwin Arrison, TEAM,
Miss Virginia Zwiegenthal, TEAM,
Mr Roseberry Sonto, Cape Youth Congress,
Mr Wilson Sedina, Western Cape Civic Association, [WCCA],
Mr Mountain Qumbela, WCCA,
Miss Deborrah Patta, Student Union for Christian Action,
Mr Allan Meyer, Hewat College SRC President,
Mr Yahya Savahl, a teacher,
Mr Gareth Rossiter, a teacher and co-ordinator of education for An Aware South Africa,
Mr Hyat Issel,
Miss Yvonne Muthene, Lecturer UWC,
Mr Abe Fortuin, vice chairman of Federation of Cape Civics and chairman of the Kuilsriver Civic Association,
Rev Howard Marawu, Reformed Presbyterian Church,
Rev Lionel Louw, western province Council of Churches,
Miss Denise Claasen,
Mr Basil Snyer, Teacher at Garlandale Senior Secondary School,
Mr Mzonke PRO JACK, [expansion unknown],
Mr Quinton Fransman, a Worcester Student,
Mr Shahan Adi Kari, also a Worcester student,
Mr Marais Alan,
Mr Marius Arrie,
Miss Selena Manuel,
Mr John Thys,
Miss Thozama Tsolo,
Miss Florence Bheshenga,
Miss Sandra Jaftha, Cape Youth Congress Community worker,
Mr Floyd Issel, student at the Sohne Teachers Training College in Worcester,
Miss Glenda Poole...and a Mrs Msaco.

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CSO: 3400/33

SOUTH AFRICA

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CONCERNED OVER POLITICAL PRISONERS

MB281741 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1726 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] East London, Oct 28, SAPA--The King Williams Town presbytery of the Presbyterian Church has written to the minister of justice in South Africa, Ciskei, and Transkei to express its concern about the "plight of the rising number of political prisoners in the eastern Cape region.

The letters said the church was "particularly concerned about those who are being detained without trial, believing it is unjust and an infringement of basic human rights to punish those who espouse a different political viewpoint than that of the government or any 'recognised' political party."

"It is evident that many of those detained are recognised as leaders of their communities. We believe if there is to be true reconciliation in our land, then it is necessary that all leaders should be free to enter into dialogue with one another," the letters said.

"The letters appealed to the ministers, in "the name of true justice and for the cause of peace," to either bring political prisoners to trial if it was believed they had committed offences, or free them without delay.

"We have indicated our willingness to meet with these ministers in order to discuss these matters if it will in any way help present our concern for those who are being detained."

The letters were signed by the moderator of the presbytery, the Rev Gordon Mitchell, and the clerk, the Rev John Winfield.

Mr Winfield said today the presbytery was chiefly concerned about detainees in the border and surrounding areas.

"The presbytery is a large one and extends from East London, Beacon Bay, and Gonubie to Umtata, Tarkastad, Alice and Fort Beaufort," he said.

/9716
CSO: 3400/33

SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY DISCUSSES MEANING OF APARTHEID

MB310723 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "Apartheid and Reform"]

[Text] Apartheid has become a comprehensive term that for some people nowadays it seems to be nothing more than a handy epithet for abusing white South Africans.

In the outside world especially it takes a politician of courage and integrity to withstand what has become a flood of vituperation and insist that a word should retain some link with the reality for which it was coined.

In the British House of Commons this week the prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, did just that when she bluntly told critics of her anti-sanctions policy: The present South African Government has taken more steps to start the process of dismantling apartheid than any of its predecessors.

Reform will continue in this country. It will have to; changing conditions require dynamic policy approaches. But it is necessary to be clear about the nature and direction of reform, especially at a time when all and sundry are demanding an end to an undefined apartheid.

What the South African government means by the term was set out in a statement issued when a ministerial delegation from the European Community visited the country in August.

If the statement read by apartheid is meant political domination by any one community of any other, the exclusion of any community from the political decision-making process, injustice or inequality in the opportunities available for any community, or racial discrimination and impairment of human dignity, then the South African Government shares in the rejection of that Concept.

It is in this sense of the term that, as Mrs Thatcher acknowledged this week, much progress has been made. She listed some examples.

A very large number of acts--the Mixed Marriages Act, Section 16 of the Immorality Act--have been repealed. Almost all job reservations have been removed, and forced removals have been suspended. The abolition of influx

controls and the pass laws have been recommended to the president by his advisory council.

She concluded: These are very considerable steps in the process of the removal of apartheid.

However obviously true that statement, there is another view that needs to be considered. Increasingly of late certain commentators have been using the word "apartheid" to decry any constitutional proposals for South Africa which would recognise ethnicity as a force that must be accommodated politically.

By implication their criticism applies even to such an academically respected concept as consociation--regarded by many leading authorities as the most democratic form of government for an ethnically deeply divided country.

Transparently such critics are not primarily concerned about democracy or human rights. Their purpose is to propagate a particular political goal: Some or other form of black rule in a unitary state. They are wasting their energies; there is no possibility of South Africa moving towards the kind of system they have in mind--whether it be a pseudo-democracy such as obtains (for the present) in Zimbabwe--a one-party state or an ANC-STYLE marxist dictatorship.

That there exists in this country a fierce determination to maintain group identity, in a system in which the means for it are guaranteed, is simply proved by its history.

Ethnicity is a political force that can be denied only at the cost of nationally suicidal strife. The critics who would reject that reality, and use apartheid as a screen behind which to promote their own ideologies, are at best a sterile--at worst a disruptive--element in the political debate.

For those, however, who would extend democracy and entrench Western values in South African political life, the consensus on which reform can proceed already exists.

/9716
CSO: 3400/33

SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI'S SEBE URGES GOVERNMENT 'GOODWILL' GESTURE

MB301633 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1623 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Bisho, Oct 30, SAPA--South Africas most staunch and conservative allies were finding it impossible to condone the government's handling of events in southern Africa, Chief Lennox Sebe said today on his return to Ciskei from a visit to Europe.

He said the international community was desperately waiting for a sign of goodwill from South Africa to make it possible for them to support orderly and evolutionary change in southern Africa.

A Declaration of intent on the side of the South African Government would be the signal of goodwill required by the International community.

"Never before has the atmosphere abroad been so hostile towards South Africa as at present. The reforms that have taken place until now have been nullified by the absence of a declaration of intent, the hanging of Ben Moloise and the continued detention of Mr Nelson Mandela.

"It is known that Mr Mandela has experienced some health problems, and should anything at all happen to him while in detention, southern Africa will bear the consequences for many years to come.

"It is indeed tragic to see the almost daily broadcasts in the media and television abroad focusing on the trouble spots in Southern Africa.

"The result is that all people abroad now know about South Africa in the same way as they knew about Hitler and Idi Amin.

"Most people abroad consider it already too late to bring about peaceful change in southern Africa, but among those still willing to allow time for evolutionary change, the concept of a confederation of states is considered a practically viable solution," Me Sebe said.

He said the international community has not forgiven the state president, Mr P. W. Botha for his "Durban blunder," when his promised changes were never announced. He said the international community would not allow Pretoria to make fools of them again.

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CSO: 3400/33

SOUTH AFRICA

SOWETAN EDITOR DISCUSSES MEDIA BAN

MB281800 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 28 Oct 85

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] South Africa's image abroad this year has taken a beating to say the least. Disturbances in the eastern Cape and around Johannesburg have left hundreds of dead under the state of emergency. At the weekend, the emergency was extended to the townships around Cape Town following days of violence. Now it seems the authorities are trying to stem the flow of news from Soweto outside Johannesburg, where weekend clashes left six dead. Under emergency regulations, journalists are being restricted from entering the township. On the line to Johannesburg, Koben Mensah asked Tammy Mazwai, news editor of the SOWETAN newspaper, why the new restrictions had been imposed.

[Begin recording] [Mazwai] Of late, the country has been receiving a lot of bad publicity overseas particularly from the TV crews because the police, the security forces are definitely, I mean, acting very brutally on the residents in Soweto and other townships. Now, this is a typical situation where the messenger is being punished for the news that he is bringing. Now, obviously, they could not pick on the foreign media alone. They also decided to rope in the local journalists in the process.

[Mensah] How is this new regulation going to affect newspapers like yours, like the SOWETAN?

[Mazwai] With us, we don't think that we are going to be affected very much. One, whether they ban our journalists from getting into the townships or they don't, to us it makes no difference. We will get the news. We would only be affected if they start banning publication of such news in the SOWETAN and then that would be a blow. But, I don't know about the overseas journalists. It is going to be quite a blow to them because the TV crews have got to get into Soweto to be able to record what is happening there. Now, once they are kept out, it is going to be difficult for them and particularly as a TV crew, it is not something that you can smuggle very easily in an unrest situation. Once police are active, the first thing that they spot is either a cameraman or a TV man and for them it is going to be very difficult, but for us, we are used to operating under very trying conditions. We regard this as another challenge to us as journalists.

[Mensah] What is the penalty for a break in this ban on journalists entering Soweto?

[Mazwai] The penalties range from anything up to 2,000 rand and the sentence can go even up to 10 years depending on seriousness of the offense. So, there is no specific penalty set, but it is covered by the emergency regulations.

[Mensah] What is the situation in the townships around Johannesburg today?

[Mazwai] The situation around Johannesburg today is fairly quiet. What is (?really worse) now is that 90 percent of the pupils in SOWETO have decided not to write examinations and at the examination centers, you find out that there are more police than the candidates writing examinations and this is just the situation. Otherwise, things seem to have quietened down.

/9716
CSO: 3400/33

SOUTH AFRICA

BOARD TO SET REGIONAL SERVICES COUNCILS' BORDERS

MB281527 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] A demarcation board which is to determine the borders of the first Regional Services Councils in South Africa has been appointed in Pretoria in consultation with the Action Committee of the Coordinating Council for local government. Four committees were appointed at the same time to investigate the transfer of the services of the Transvaal Council for the Development of Periurban Areas, the Cape Divisional Councils, the Natal Development Board, the Services and Regional Water Services Corporations and Development Boards to the new Regional Services Councils. Our Pretoria news staff reports that a former judge of the Transvaal bench, Mr A. P. Myburgh, has been appointed chairman of the demarcation board. The administrators of the four provinces will chair the four investigating committees.

The minister of constitutional development and planning and chairman of the Coordinating Council, Mr Chris Heunis, said at a news conference in Pretoria that his department would arrange conferences on the regional services councils in various centers. In that way all communities and interested groups would be informed on the functions of the Regional Services Councils which would come into operation on 1 January next year.

Mr Heunis said he did not expect taxation and levies for the Regional Services Councils to be implemented before the middle of next year. Until then the councils would be financed by the Department of Finance.

Mr Heunis said the seven regional liaison committees would be dissolved because their functions would be taken over the Coordinating Council. Another committee had been appointed to investigate the practical, consequences of a uniform municipal electoral act with regulation competency to the various ministers of local government.

The minister of local government in the House of Representatives, Mr David Curry, had been appointed chairman of this committee.

The Urban Councils Association would also be represented on the committee.

/9716
CSO: 3400/33F

EXAMPLE OF BLACK-WHITE COOPERATION CITED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 5 Sep 85 p 10

[Editorial: "It's That Easy"]

[Text] Something that is too little stressed is the role that individuals and lower-level government, such as local administrations, can play in improving relations between White and Black in the country.

In this respect the people of the little Orange Free State town of Ficksburg and the Eastern Cape coastal resort of Port Alfred have set an example the rest of the country might do well to note.

At Ficksburg a social event was arranged at which the white town council, the black community council and the colored advisory committee met and discussed matters of common concern. That was the beginning of better relations, or a greater understanding of communal interests and of better insight into differences.

While the Eastern Cape agonizes over black boycotts of white stores, Port Alfred's white business sector and its black citizens' association got together and achieved far more than just the lifting of the boycott. Separate entrances have been abolished and a new black school is to be built.

The path to peace in South Africa runs through personal relations between White and non-White. There are few instances in which a state of tension has not been cleared up or at least improved by the leaders of the various communities getting together and obtaining a better insight into one another's problems through discussions.

12906
CSO: 3401/287

SOUTH AFRICA

WHITE BUSINESSES 'BOYCOTT' BLACK CUSTOMERS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 5 Sep 85 p 12

[Editorial: "Reverse Boycott"]

[Text] It is a good thing that there is awareness in the white community of Colesberg of the "reverse boycott" by some white business people against colored customers and that negotiations are underway to normalize things. It may be hoped that sober thinking will prevent a continuation of this action.

It is understandable that white businessmen should be aggrieved at the unwanted boycott of their businesses by Coloreds. But could the specific steps on which Colesberg business people decided have resulted in anything but still greater disadvantages?

The withholding of essential provisions from people who are already being harassed by self-appointed spokesmen and intimidators can create an explosive situation. Such retaliatory steps by Whites may be the start of a cycle of action and reaction that forebodes danger.

Such steps don't just go against the grain of opinion that has opposed boycott actions in this country for years. They may also inflict further damage on sorely tested human relations that may take a very long time to repair. Is this not exactly what the revolutionaries would very much like to see happen?

It has already often been said that an empty stomach creates fertile ground for the planting of radical ideas. That may be even more so if people do in fact have money to buy food, but the doors of shops are closed to them. That has the potential of driving law-abiding people, who must help build a peaceful future in the country, into the camp of the radicals.

12906
CSO: 3401/287

SOUTH AFRICA

CHURCH COUNCIL SECRETARY NAUDE ON OPPOSITION TO APARTHEID

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE AFTEN in Danish 4-10 Oct 85 p 4

[Interview by Øjvind Kyrø]

[Text] The new secretary-general of the South African Church Council, Dr. Beyers Naude, is heading a radicalization of the struggle of the Church against apartheid and, in a new document, urgently requests South Africans to resist. In this interview, he admits that it may be interpreted as an incentive to launch a "holy war."

The time has come for the Christian Church to mobilize the oppressed people of South Africa to fight the evil, tyrannical regime in South Africa. The hour of President P.W. Botha has come. His feet of clay will have to be crushed.

This is the attitude of a document, signed by 151 prominent theologians, church leaders and laymen of various denominations and published last week in Johannesburg.

The new, 65-year-old secretary-general of the South African Church Council, Dr. Beyers Naude, brought it with him in his suitcase when, in the middle of last week, he arrived in Denmark, where, among many other things, he will have meetings with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Federation of Trade Unions.

Last February, Beyers Naude took over the post of secretary-general of the South African Church Council after the black Nobel Prize winner, Bishop Desmond Tutu, and, despite his age, he is vital, sharp and uncompromising. Until only 12 months ago, he was banned by the South African government, he was not permitted to make any statements to the press, nor to travel, nor to read the papers, nor to participate in meetings, nor to invite guests for dinner. The government never states its reasons for banning, but the reason was, no doubt, his leadership of 'the Christian Institute,' which fights apartheid.

Today, he is again fearlessly protesting against Pretoria, well aware that his position as secretary-general of the Church Council, which represents 15 million Christians of 25 religious communities and organizations, gives him an influence with which the Botha government cannot interfere without creating international furor.

Terrorist Regime

The new paper has been named the Kairos Document (Greek word meaning 'the psychological moment' or 'the hour of truth;' editorial staff) and, in Beyers Naude's own words, is "more radical and challenging than any previous Church documents; it forces every minister and Christian Church leader to consider the crisis in South Africa quite seriously and contemplate what the Christian Church has said and will have to say regarding questions such as violence and nonviolence, law, order and justice as well as reconciliation. The new paper will give rise to tensions among Christians, Churches and Church leaders, but that is necessary."

The Kairos Document refers to the South African government as "a tyrant, totalitarian, terrorist regime," and any form of talk of reconciliation with that regime is rejected: "There are conflicts which may be described only as a struggle between justice and injustice, good and evil, God and the Devil--it would be entirely unchristian to plead for reconciliation and peace until the present injustices have been removed. To be true Christians, our Church leaders will have to subscribe to the theology which has already been adopted by millions of Christians--a theology of direct confrontation with the powers of evil rather than a theology of reconciliation involving sin and the Devil."

Tutu Agreeing

The paper also denounces the talk by the Church of nonviolence: "How is it possible to equate oppression, injustice and subjugation with acts of resistance and self-defense? Would it be legitimate to describe the physical force used by a rapist as well as the physical force used by the woman to resist the rapist as violence?"

"The total condemnation of anything which may be referred to as violence in any circumstances has been a considerable contributory cause of the recent increase in violence on the part of the state. In our situation, it simply defeats its own purpose."

Asked whether this statement is aimed at Bishop Desmond Tutu, who is not a cosignatory to the document, and who, on numerous occasions, has advocated nonviolent actions, Dr. Naude answers: "It has not been our intention to attack Bishop Tutu or others of similar opinions. The document will affect Bishop Tutu as much as those of us who have worded it. Incidentally, Bishop Tutu has stated to REUTER that he agrees to the position taken in the document on the issues."

Holy War

[Question] In the document, you criticize Christians who exclusively go in for nonviolent actions, even if you also urge the Churches to advocate civil disobedience, and, at the same time, you state that you appreciate the need to resort to violence. How can that be?

[Answer] There is the danger that the document may be interpreted as inciting violence. The Churches go in for nonviolence, although there has never been any debate on this issue. But, all of a sudden, we find ourselves in a situation of violence, and the debate on violence versus nonviolence has suddenly been overtaken by events.

[Question] You refer to the government as 'the evil' and claim that 'God is with us.' Is that not inciting a 'holy war'?

[Answer] There is the danger that it might be deduced from the text. However, I do not believe that it is the idea. When I was present during the wording of the document, that question was not discussed. The idea of the sentence 'God is with us' is that God is only with us as long as we obey God and the will of God.

[Question] Are there any just wars?

[Answer] When it comes to God's will and intentions with his kingdom on earth, I do not believe that one can talk about just wars, for war is inherently destructive and hateful. However, there might be a situation where one would have to choose between a greater or lesser evil, when Christians, therefore, would have to participate in a war in order to choose the lesser evil.

[Question] What do theologians know about politics?

Beyers Naude laughs and answers: "Some of them very little, others a little more, but all should be trained more in social and political analyses and should learn to understand the economic and political forces which either create change or oppression."

[Question] If one were to estimate how many liters of blood would be wasted unnecessarily in a short, violent struggle compared to a nonviolent conflict of long duration, which strategy would then cost less blood?

[Answer] Violence never gives a final and satisfactory solution to a conflict. If the Church all over the world as well as all other people who advocate non-violent changes, took their standpoints seriously, they would consider much more closely the lack of meaningful forms of nonviolent actions and resistance which may prevent a conflict situation from developing to such a level that violence becomes inevitable. I am convinced that countless bloodsheds and situations of violence could be avoided if such forms of actions were developed.

7262
CSO: 3613/11

SOUTH AFRICA

MEMBER OF POTCHEFSTROOM UNIVERSITY NUSAS BRANCH BEATEN

NUSAS Branch Beaten

MB250728 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0642 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct, SAPA--The National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) has strongly condemned the assault and torture by 15 Portchefstroom University students this week on a member of the Afrikaans University's newly-formed NUSAS branch.

NUSAS has called for "immediate and firm action" by university authorities against the students who "systematically assaulted" the student because of his NUSAS sympathy.

The incident occurred a day after members of the National Student Federation [NSF] which opposes the progressive organisation of mainly English-speaking students--met the SRC (Student Representative Council] and the house committee of the residence involved in the assault to discuss what to do about the formation of a NUSAS branch, a statement from NUSAS said today.

He was dragged from his bed in the Overde Voor residence in the early hours of Wednesday morning by 15 students who ransacked and wrecked his room. All the assailants were from the residence, and one of them was identified as the student head of Overde Voor.

They accused him of being a communist, demanded information about the prospective formation of NUSAS at the university and beat him until one of the students suggested that it would leave evidence, NUSAS said.

"A small electric generator was attached to his genitals and cranked. He was shocked repeatedly from 5-10 times," the statement said. "His hair was then cut off, his body smeared with shaving cream and mercurochrome. A chain was attached to his wrist and he was then dragged through the residence and later around campus."

Some of the residences first year students were called to the common room, where they were told that he was a NUSAS member and a communist. He was a "Slegte Witmens, hy behoort nie hier nie, hy behoort in Soweto." (A bad white, he did not belong there; he belonged in Soweto.)

Dressed in his underpants, he was dragged around campus with the chain, tied up in a nearby subway and left there until he was finally released at about 3:15 am by campus security officers.

His roommate's hair was also cut off, NUSAS said.

NUSAS said the incident followed a smear campaign on Tuesday in which posters were placed on the campus saying: NUSAS--Nasionale Unie Sonder Afrikaner Stemme; and NUSAS--win a trip to the Kremlin.

On Wednesday night the SRC unanimously rejected an application for recognition by the NUSAS local committee, apparently because NUSAS was a revolutionary organisation and supported gay liberation. NUSAS said the refusal constituted a "severe breach of academic freedom and freedom of expression on that campus" and challenged the SRC to reconsider its decision.

The organisation said a smear campaign against NUSAS, assaults against NUSAS supporters and the refusal by the SRC to recognise NUSAS revealed an "extreme narrowmindedness and intolerance of any alternative to traditional apartheid Christian national education" at an educational institution which prided itself as a "university" with a "Christian character."

It also called on all students "not to be intimidated by right-wing attacks of this kind. The involvement of the NSF...is not surprising taken into account its well-funded opposition to NUSAS," the statement said.

The NSF visit had coincided both with the assault of the member and the timing of the SRC decision, NUSAS said, adding: "We would find it interesting to know what role they played in this regard."

The member has since moved out of his residence.

SRC Chairman Condemns Assault

MB251338 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 25 SAPA--The chairman of the Potchefstroom University's Student Representative Council (SRC), Mr Bertus Nel, today condemned the assault of a student on their campus and said a commission of inquiry had been appointed to investigate the matter.

Mr Nel was commenting on a NUSAS [National Union of South African Students] statement that a member of the university's newly formed NUSAS branch had been tortured and assaulted by 15 Potchefstroom University students this week.

Mr Nel said the incident took place on Tuesday night, a day before the SRC was due to vote on whether to form a branch of NUSAS on the campus. "We discussed the assault at our meeting the following day and elected three SRC members to investigate the matter.

"The SRC was not connected with the assault. We strongly condemn it and do not think it is the way things should be done on this campus," Mr Nel said.

NUSAS and "anybody" who wanted to express his views about the forming of a NUSAS on the campus were given plenty of opportunity to do so, he said.

Reacting to a NUSAS statement that the visit of the National Student Federation (SNF) coincided with both the assault and the timing of the SRC's decision, Mr Nel said the SRC was approached by the chairman of the NSF for the WITS [University of Witwatersrand] campus, who gave an informal talk at the meeting. "He wants to tell us about how they experienced the political situation and NUSAS on their campus. He in fact said he would like to see NUSAS function on our campus."

He continued: "After a debate at an SRC meeting on Wednesday, it was decided, after taking into account advice and opinions received, not to allow NUSAS on the campus."

Mr Nel said the NUSAS statement which suggested that the tortured student was a member of the "newly-formed NUSAS branch" was incorrect.

"If any club or activity is interested in functioning on the campus, they form a shadow committee which put forward their policies and aims. Only then do we, the SRC, consider whether they can function on campus."

He added that the Christian historical character of the university and the interests of students were taken into account in their decision not to have a NUSAS branch on their campus. Mr Nel said he did not know if the "tortured" student was still on campus or in what condition he was, but was aware of two hostel students whose hair had been shaved off.

/9365
CSO: 3400/339

SOUTH AFRICA

AZAPO, AZASM WARN OF PUTCO BOYCOTT OVER FARE HIKE

MB281355 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1323 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 28, SAPA--The Azania People's Organisation [AZAPO] and the Azanian Students Movement today warned the latest increase in bus fares announced by PUTCO [Public Transport Company] may result in a boycott by black passengers.

A statement by AZAPO and AZASM, issued in Johannesburg, said: "Whilst the services rendered by PUTCO to the black community are presently deteriorating, and given the explosive political and economic climate here, the bus fare increases announced by PUTCO become most provocative and unjustifiable.

"We (AZAPO and AZASM) find it utterly unacceptable that the black community will now be forced to help PUTCO recover the losses it has incurred owing to the failure of the government to subsidise it.

"PUTCO should accept to bear with the laws (and recover the subsidy from the government) rather than shift the responsibility onto the already overburdened and underemployed black masses.

"AZAPO and AZASM further warn PUTCO to realise that the bus fare increase would invariably force the black community to direct action and thus include PUTCO in the ongoing black consumer boycott."

Replying, PUTCO said it had done its best to ease the burden of the increase by a subsidy. It added that, while the two organisations statement did not improve the situation, PUTCO would not dismiss the statement lightly. The company said: "PUTCO has an open door policy to meet with community leaders--official and unofficial--and commuter representatives to discuss matters of mutual interest.

"We believe we are responsive to grievances and work to rectify them where we can. Some grievances, however, concern issues beyond our control. "We find it regrettable that neither AZAPO or AZASM (nor indeed any councils) have sought to discuss with us the motivation and necessity for the fare increase.

"We do not believe that their statement shows any understanding of the realities of our financial position, and we can give the assurance that we have

done our best to have the burden of the increase eased by passenger subsidy. In this respect we have been partially successful, and we would add that such representations were not made by any other parties who claim to have commuter interests at heart.

"It is true that the level of our service has fallen off. This is directly due to the unrest in the townships, as is known to AZAPO and AZASM. We do not think the situation will be improved by their statement, but we do not dismiss it lightly."

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CSO: 3400/338

SOUTH AFRICA

NO EXAMS FOR 40 PERCENT OF BLACK URBAN STUDENTS

MB301031 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0951 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 30, SAPA--At least 40 percent of black matric pupils in the urban areas did not arrive for their initial examinations last week, according to a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training [DET].

There are 24,000 matriculants who fall under the auspices of the DET, and a further 67,300 at schools in the homelands, excluding the Transkei, DET spokesman, Mr Job Schoeman, said today.

Matric examinations began on Friday, with the compulsory language papers, and continue until November 25, Mr Schoeman said.

According to DET figures, the first exam was badly attended in SOWETO, Cape Town and the Eastern Cape. Attendance among Soweto's 6,000 matriculants stood at 23 percent, and was as low as 5 percent in the Eastern Cape. There are 2,700 matric pupils in the whole Cape region.

Mr Schoeman said the attendance figures were expected to stay at the same level for the duration of the exams. He said there had been "large-scale intimidation" of pupils on their way to examination venues, and that the DET had requested the police to protect venues in Soweto and the Eastern Cape.

According to Mr Schoeman, exam attendance in the rest of the country reached 80 percent, while there was "virtually a 100 percent turnout" in the homeland schools.

Mr Schoeman said some of the pupils who had not arrived to write their exams had chosen to write in May next year.

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CSO: 3400/336

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE CONFIRM ARREST OF SPORTS OFFICIAL

MB301750 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1720 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town Oct 30 SAPA--The detention of Mr Derick Naidoo, president of the Amateur Volleyball Association of South Africa, had no bearing on his sports affiliations, the police said today.

His detention "must be seen against the background of the present violence in the Western Cape and action taken against certain individuals in an attempt to contain and stop this nonsensical killing, destruction and looting of property," the public relations division of police headquarters in Pretoria said in a telex message.

Today's telex confirmed Mr Naidoo's detention after a police message last night said that "according to present records" he was not being held in terms of security legislation or the emergency regulations.

Mr Naidoo, a teacher and a vice president of the Western Province Senior Schools Sports Union, was detained at his retreat home on Tuesday. His detention has been condemned by a number of organisations.

The South African Council on Sport (SACOS) said his detention was a violation of his basic freedom as a sportsperson and citizen. "The detention just gives a lie to the much-vaunted claim that freedom of sport exists in South Africa," SACOS said in a statement.

His detention, like that of SACOS' vice president, Joe Ebrahim, was "an attempt to muzzle opposition to the mercenary Australian cricket tour that is playing with racist sport in South Africa."

/9365
CSO: 3400/336

SOUTH AFRICA

PUBLIC SERVANTS NOT TO FORM SINGLE UMBRELLA GROUP

MB311426 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1418 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Pretoria Oct 31 SAPA--The three recently recognised personnel associations for Coloureds, Indians, and blacks in the civil service and the Public Servants Association [PSA], for whites, decided today not to form an umbrella body and to maintain their individuality and autonomy, although regular meetings would take place.

The Public Servants League [PSL] for Coloureds, the Public Servants Union [PSU], for Indians, and the Institute of Public Servants [IPS], for blacks, were recently recognised by the Commission for Administration and granted proportional representation on the Public Service Joint Advisory Council.

In a statement in Pretoria, the PSA said representatives of the four associations had met for the first time to discuss matters of mutual interest.

The meeting was held under the chairmanship of the PSA president, Dr Colin Cameron, who acted as host, and attended, among others, by the chairman of the other three associations--Mr M. Domingo (PSL), Mr S. Singh (PSU), and Dr S.K. Matseke (IPS).

The meeting had taken the form of "information, consultation, and coordination, but it was unanimously agreed that the individuality and autonomy of the different associations would be maintained and that an umbrella body would not be established. "Regular meetings of this nature will be held in the future and hosted on a rotation basis by the different associations," said the statement.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BUTHELEZI SAYS BUSINESS SHOULD SUPPORT NATAL EVENTS

MB300801 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2120 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Text] Burban, Oct 29, SAPA--Big business should take the Buthelezi commission recommendations much more seriously and must give developments now taking place in Natal their total support.

This was the thrust of guest speaker and Kwazulu chief minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's speech to businessmen attending the Federated Chamber of Industry's banquet in the city tonight.

"I say to businessmen that we cannot wait for the National Party government to come to its senses and to escape from the internal conflict which is so limiting our state president's ability to get on with meaningful reform."

Chief Buthelezi said, "We need desperately to do what can be done now while it can be done. We must cease looking over our shoulders for nods from government and nowhere is it more imperative that we do so than here in the region of Natal-Kwazulu." It was, he said, patently clear to all that apartheid could not work in this region.

He called on business to tell the government "bluntly" that its proposals to scrap provincial councils and replace them with regional service councils "spells disaster for what can be achieved in negotiations in this region."

"Business must start playing a role in Natal which they have not yet played. They must give the forces of reconciliation in South Africa the kind of massive support which is needed. It is in the national interest that business now really does support moves we are making in this part of Africa..."

Chief Buthelezi said these were matters of life and death about which "we should concern ourselves at this crucial time in history."

He warned business that it had to regard the question of sanctions very seriously and for it to "redouble efforts to ensure that progress is made in this country." He said the debt rescheduling question was "more of a threat" in his opinion than sanctions. The debt issue highlighted the extent to which "we in South Africa are caught in a North-South economic axis."

The sanctions so far imposed and the time limits should be giving South Africa and its whites, as well as the international community, the right signals without damaging the economic base vital for future growth of the economy.

SOUTH AFRICA

COURT ORDERS REINSTATEMENT OF FIRED GENCOR MINERS

MB311112 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1107 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 31, SAPA--In one of its most significant rulings to date, the Industrial Court today ordered GENCOR's [General Mining Union Corporation] Marievale Gold Mine to reinstate black miners dismissed during a legal strike at the mine in September this year.

Dr Daan Ehlers, president of the court, said in an order that the mine was required to reinstate the dismissed miners and that the number of miners qualifying for reinstatement had to be agreed upon between the employers and the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM).

The NUM originally applied to the court for the reinstatement of about 1,000 miners. The mine claimed not all the workers were union members, had been fired by the mine, or employed by the mine. Marievale agreed to negotiate with the union on the number of miners involved.

The mine indicated during the hearing of the case that if it lost, it would prefer to pay the miners involved rather than re-employ them. The mine had already filled vacant jobs with new recruits.

The industrial court order becomes operative on November 1 but workers have 21 days in which to report for duty.

Lawyers for the NUM said today the order would mean that at least 500 miners would be granted relief.

"The court has not yet issued its reasons for the ruling and the full implications of the case will only become clear later. The implications are potentially far-reaching as far as the protection of workers on a legal strike is concerned," said the NUM lawyer.

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SOUTH AFRICA

CISKEI'S SEBE DISCUSSING VISIT TO ITALY, AID

MB310032 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2145 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Aisho Oct 30 SAPA--A new industrial investment totaling R25 million, two new agricultural development projects, assistance with health programs and cultural exchange programs, were on the cards for Ciskei, President Lennox Sebe announced today on his return from Europe.

He said despite the adverse atmosphere against South Africa overseas, the economic reforms undertaken in Ciskei excited the international business community.

President Sebe said the Ciskei secured the promise of an investment of \$25 million in the textile industry with the Bertrand Group of Companies of Northern Italy.

Two agricultural contracts valued at more than R1 million were concluded with another Italian company, Montedison SPA. One of the agricultural contracts provided for a pilot project to test the feasibility of cultivating jojoba beans--alternative to sperm whale oil used in cosmetics. The second agricultural contract provided for a pilot project to establish the commercial viability of fresh water fish farming.

Discussions on medical assistance from Italy were also started. President Sebe said cultural exchanges were also in the pipeline.

The highlight of his tour had been the discussion with the Vatican, he said.

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SOUTH AFRICA

TRANSVAAL FARMERS OPPOSE CONSOLIDATION PLANS

MB010758 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] The general council of the Transvaal Agricultural Union [TAU] has expressed its dissatisfaction with the way in which the latest consolidation proposals for the national states were announced, and it is to ask the authorities to reconsider their decision.

The council said the government had deviated from its undertaking to consult organized agriculture before altering borders drastically. The council said the consolidation decision would have to be reconsidered because the white community affected would suffer serious loss.

The number of people in the affected areas who used the local infrastructure were crucial to the maintenance of the standard of living in those areas.

The president of the TAU, Mr Nico Laubser, said the union had asked the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, for urgent discussions on the matter.

The deputy minister of development and land affairs, Mr Ben Wilkens, says the consolidating plans for the national and independent states do not necessarily mean that people will be moved. Mr Wilkens told our Pretoria staff that the government had made it clear that people would not be moved against their will and that negotiations would be held before any decisions on possible shifting were taken.

Mr Wilkens said the purchase of land in terms of the 1936 Land Act had been pending for such a long time that the government felt obliged to finalize the issue.

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SOUTH AFRICA

COMMENTARY NOTES ZAMBIAN ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

MB250816 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "The Zambian Economy"]

[Text] One of the Commonwealth's foremost agitators for blanket economic sanctions against South Africa, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, celebrated his country's 21st birthday yesterday, but there was precious little to celebrate. Although he admits that sanctions will certainly hurt us and affect us very badly, he believes there is the possibility of recovery.

But Zambia is already in such a bad way economically that even the IMF officials wonder whether they can save the country. They recently wondered about Zambia in the WASHINGTON POST whether seen they would have a patient live to perform surgery on. And Zambia isn't the only southern African Commonwealth country in economic trouble. They all are in some or other way.

After 24 years under the rule of retiring President Julius Nyerere, Tanzania lurches from one economic crisis to the next because of its retiring leader's blind belief in African socialism. Since he nationalized Tanzania's lynchpin, the sisal industry in 1967, adverse trading conditions, corruption, and cloth--and specifically lack of direction--have drained its resources.

Like Zambia, where 62 percent of the country's tractors are unoperational because of a shortage of spare parts, 40 percent of Tanzania's are standing for the same reason. In Tanzania, fuel is scarce and crops cannot be harvested. In Zambia the kwacha has been devalued by 56 percent, pushing up the fuel price, among other commodities, by 100 percent.

Zambia's single export product, copper, is no longer in great international demand. Whereas 1 ton of copper would buy a tractor in the early 70's, a tractor now costs 5 tons of copper. Zambia's central problem is a lack of foreign currency due almost exclusively to the collapse of the copper market coupled with a massive increase in the price of fuel. Zambia also paid a heavy price from which it has never recovered for its economic confrontation with Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe.

Now even in its present crisis President Kaunda is quite prepared to take on South Africa, southern Africa's regional power. But maybe just in time he and

other southern African Commonwealth heads of government heeded the warnings of President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that America and Britain would not bail them out if they got into more serious economic trouble by unrealistically supporting economic sanctions against South Africa.

Their dependence on South Africa will, without doubt, make them catch cold if South Africa sneezes. [words indistinct] will remember that when in 6 months time they have to assess whether South Africa has shown sufficient progress with its reform process to avoid harsher sanctions against her. Otherwise they might find themselves pleading for economic assistance even louder than at present.

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SOUTH AFRICA

RADIO REEMPHASIZES ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE OF REGION

MB311000 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Station commentary: "Southern African Interdependence"]

[Text] The extent of Southern Africa's economic interdependence, and especially the dependence of neighboring African countries on South Africa, has again been illustrated by figures released in Maseru. Presenting his budget for the 1985-86 financial year, Lesotho's minister of finance said his country's estimated revenue for the year was 239 million rands, of which 161 million rands, or 67 percent, would accrue from Lesotho's membership with South Africa, Botswana and Swaziland of the Southern African Customs Union.

The 16-year-old customs union agreement is the most important source of revenue for the governments of Swaziland, Lesotho, Transkei, Venda, Ciskei, and Bophuthatswana. In terms of the agreement, South Africa sets customs and excise policy and collects the resulting revenue for the whole region. It then pays out hundreds of millions of rands every year to the various member governments.

As the most developed country in this part of the world, South Africa is also the main export-import route for most of its neighbors who are almost totally dependent on its infrastructure, [word indistinct] harbors, cargo handling facilities, rail links and road network. In addition, South Africa's exports to Africa could top a record 1,800 million rands this year if the present trend continues. With the exception of four, all African countries have trade links with South Africa, which is a major supplier of specialized products to many of these states. Machinery, agricultural equipment, building material, pharmaceutical goods. (?fruits), and processed foodstuffs make up the bulk of South African exports to its 12 major African trading partners, which include Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique.

A further area wherein neighboring states are heavily dependent on South Africa is labor. According to estimates more than 350,000 foreign workers are employed in South Africa, mainly in the mining industry, and their countries of origin benefit to the tune of almost 600 million rands annually through a percentage of their earnings being sent home.

However, South Africa's most important role in the subcontinent is probably that of a catalyst for development. It provides those elements for growth that were absent elsewhere in the continent: managerial, technical and entrepreneurial skills, capital currency convertability, trade and transport links, and electric power supply.

South Africa has repeatedly declared and demonstrated its readiness to extend a helping hand to all states interested in peaceful coexistence and progress. A pragmatic approach--political differences notwithstanding--is the key to cooperation and development in the subcontinent.

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SOUTH AFRICA

RISE IN GASOLINE PRICES PREDICTED

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 27 Aug 85 p 4

[Article "By Our Political Editorship": "Gasoline Price Must Rise Because of Low Rand"]

[Text] The price of gasoline will soon have to be raised unless the value of the rand increases considerably. The longer the price increase is delayed, the greater it will eventually be.

That is the only conclusion to be drawn from an interview BEELD conducted with Mr Danie Steyn, minister of mineral and energy affairs.

Minister Steyn said that consumers must realize that, along with the subsidies that are paid on it, the price of gasoline has been based since 1 July on an average exchange rate of 50 American cents to the rand, whereas the rand's value is now about 40 American cents.

"Because of the total instability of the exchange rate we have developed a mechanism to monitor its effect on the price of gasoline and the reserve fund from day to day.

"The reserve fund to support the price while the exchange rate is so low is definitely limited, and a price increase will have to be considered if the exchange rate remains so low," Minister Steyn said.

When the gasoline price was increased by about 40 percent earlier this year, it was based on an exchange rate of 46 American cents.

After the exchange rate of the rand had strengthened to more than 50 cents by June, the possibility of a small price reduction was mentioned, but instead to increase contributions to the National Road Construction Fund to 5 cents per liter on gasoline and 7 cents per liter on diesel fuel.

At the same time the price was based on an exchange rate of 50.5 American cents to the rand.

The government also learned an expensive lesson by holding back the increase earlier this year. Whereas economic realities demanded that the price be adjusted on January 1, the line was held until 23 January--until after the school vacation--which led to the reserve fund being totally exhausted and produced enormous losses.

After the exchange rate strengthened, the losses were recovered and the reserve fund was built up again to some extent, but at present the fund is not large enough to support the price for very long.

Because of the political problems it is expected that the exchange rate is unlikely to reach the break-even point of about 50 American cents before the end of this year, and the pressure for an early increase in the gasoline price is therefore on the rise.

"Last year we nourished the hope that the exchange rate of the rand would rapidly recover--which did not happen. That was why we eventually had to increase the price so sharply. We won't burn our fingers like that again," BEELD was told.

In the meantime South Africa's fuel consumption is still rising steeply, which in the long run may create serious balance of payments problems. It is understood that for that reason even the reinstatement of fuel conservation measures is possible if the exchange rate does not recover rapidly.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

CROSSROADS DOCTOR RELEASED--Crossroads doctor Ivan Toms has been released after being picked up by security police under the emergency regulations. Dr Toms, who made headlines recently when he fasted for 3 weeks in protest against the use of Defense Force troops in the townships, says that his home was raided early this morning. [Begin Toms recording] I was visited at 0630 this morning by four members of the security police, and arrested under Section 31 of the emergency regulations. Then my room was searched till about 0730, so for an hour my room was searched and four documents were taken away. And I myself was taken to Caledon Square, where I was fingerprinted and photographed, and then ultimately at the decision of the colonel, released. The explanation as to why they released me was that they determined that the people in the townships needed my medical treatment more than they needed me in Pollsmoor--because they were going to put me in Pollsmoor for at least 14 days. One has to really deplore this kind of action against innocent people. [end recording] [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 29 Oct 85]

CONSERVATIVE MP BRINGS DEFAMATION ACTION--Durban Oct 25 SAPA--The National Party [NP] of Natal said today it would defend the defamation action being brought against it by the Conservative Party member of parliament, Mr Koos van der Merwe, over allegations of postal vote abuses in the coming Port Natal parliamentary by-election. Mr van der Merwe is claiming R250,000 for defamation from the NP, some of its senior officials and from various newspapers following a National Party action in the supreme court in Durban that placed a restriction on CP postal vote applications, but later lifted by agreement between all the parties in the by-election. The defamation action is based on claims made on particular supporting affidavits for the court action. The National Party said in a statement released to SAPA late today it would defend the action and had handed the matter to its attorneys. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1737 GMT 25 Oct 85]

CAPE TIMES REPORTER ARRESTED--Cape Town, Oct 28, SAPA--A CAPE TIMES reporter, Mr Peter Dennehy, 27, yesterday became the first journalist in Cape Town to be held under the emergency regulations promulgated on Friday. Dr Dennehy was released on warning and will appear in the Goodwood Magistrates Court today, charged with attending an illegal gathering, after being held for about 5 hours. He was told he could face a second charge of hindering the police. Immediately after his detention, Captain Ockert van Schalkwyk, head of the

unrest unit in Bellville, told the CAPE TIMES: "He is going to sit for 14 days. Don't bother to contact lawyers because nobody is going to be allowed access to him, and don't bother to try and get an interdict because in terms of the regulations, not even that will get him out." Mr Dennehy was arrested in Halt Road, Elsies River, where he went to report on a proposed meeting of the New Unity Movement. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0653 GMT 28 Oct 85]

POLICE FORCE TO BE EXPANDED--Plans are underway to increase the strength of the South African police by 11,000 men. A police official, Major General van Rensburg, says the multimillion-rand program to increase the numbers of police by more than 25 percent has already started, and the new officers are expected to join the force soon. At the same time, many new police stations will be built, mostly in black townships. Maj Gen van Rensburg says the expansion plans are not only related to the current township upheavals, but says they are long-term plans designed to ease the present shortage. Applications are said to have flooded in, and recruits appear undeterred by the sharp criticism of police conduct in handling unrest. He says thousands of Africans have signed up who do not appear to be unduly concerned by the killing of police officers and attacks on their homes in the townships. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 27 Oct 85]

5 DETENTIONS IN CAPE--Detentions are reported to be taking place in the Cape Peninsula. Antiapartheid activists (Marcus and Theresa Solomon), Rev (Leon Louw), university lecturer (Keith Gotchell), and lawyer and SACOS [South African Council of Students] official (Joe Ebrahim) are all reported to have been picked up by police this morning. However, an executive of the World Muslim League, Dr (Mohamed Mamonyat), has been released from detention. Dr (Mamonyat) was detained on Thursday after attending prayers at a mosque in Lenasia. He was released this morning. Dr (Mamonyat) said he is extremely happy to have been released, but still distressed by the continuing detention of his son, (Ishmael Mamonyat). Mr (Mamonyat), an official of the Transvaal Indian Congress, was detained on 21 July under the emergency regulations. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 28 Oct 85]

6 DETAINED IN CISKEI--Bisho Oct 31 SAPA--Six people were detained in Ciskei at the weekend under the country's security legislation. The Ciskei police liaison officer, Lt Mavuso Ngwendu, confirmed the detention of Mr Vuyani Ngcuka, his wife, Mrs Tamara Ngcuka, Miss Nomvuyiso Stofile, Mr Mathemba Balfaur, all teachers, Miss T. Songica, and Miss Bulelwa Tunyiswa. Lt Ngwendu said the six were detained in terms of Section 26 of the Ciskei National Security Act. He also confirmed the release of six Zwelitsha residents including Mr Mluteti George, a former Robben island prisoner and president of the nonracial Border Rugby Union. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1647 GMT 31 Oct 85]

COUNCILLOR RESIGNS--Cape Town Oct 31 SAPA--A Guguletu community councillor, Mr Samuel Pato, today announced that he had resigned, bringing the total number of resignations to five in recent weeks. Mr Pato said in a statement today that he had resigned because of "pressure from the family" and that his home had been damaged after it was fire-bombed last week. He felt he "must go back to the community" and become involved in its activities, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1506 GMT 31 Oct 85]

END OF MINERS STRIKE--It should now be clear to the National Union of Mineworkers that it overestimated its own power. The strike has failed. This was predictable, because it is impossible to unite more than half a million people across linguistic and ethnic borders into a strong, obedient organization. The interests and preferences of the contract worker from Mozambique and the man from Soweto differ too much for that. This is not something to gloat about. We believe that it has also brought the leadership of the NUM a greater sense of reality. They are now taking the remaining differences to court; in other words they are moving in the direction of legal, peaceful channels. And that is where their true strength lies. Experience shows that as a union they achieve more along those lines than by striking and threatening to strike. [Text] [Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 5 Sep 85 p 10] 12906

ELECTION TO CAPE REGIONAL COUNCIL--Cape Town, Oct 24, SAPA--In a surprise move, the chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's Cape Western region, Mr Jasper Walsh, was today elected deputy chairman of the largely conservative Cape Divisional Council. The new chairman of the council is Goodwood's mayor, Mr Louwtjie Rothman. Both Mr Rothman and Mr Walsh, who is former chairman of the council's finance committee, were elected unopposed. Mr Rothman succeeds Mr G. M. Basson to the top council post and Mr Walsh replaces Mr P.J. Grobbelaar as deputy. Mr Walsh said today the council was entering one of its most difficult years, with increasing unrest in its area of jurisdiction, and the prospect of the new Regional Services Councils stripping the local authority of most of its powers. He believed his election showed the council realised the need to address racial prejudice and racial inequalities in the division. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1914 GMT 24 Oct 85 MB]

COLORED EDUCATION REGULATIONS REJECTED--An urgent interdict has been granted in Cape Town's Supreme Court rejecting recent legislation by the colored education minister. The legislation declared SRCS [Student Representative Councils] illegal at colored schools in the Cape Peninsula. Rafiq Rohan reports: [Rohan] The Supreme Court granted an interdict against the Department of Culture and Education after the urgent application was brought before the court by the Cape Teacher's Professional Association [CTPA]. Legislation was recently gazetted by Mr Carter Ebrahim which declared SRCS illegal, banned communication between SRCS and school staff, gave the principal the right to expel any teacher not conforming to departmental regulations, and prevented pupils from debating the merits and demerits of school boycotts. The supreme court ruled that these new regulations be declared null and void. Mr (Randal van der Heever), the deputy president of the CTPA, said after the court case that they were happy that they had been successful and regarded the judgment as a symbolic victory. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 28 Oct 85 MB]

DETAINEES WILL BE VISITED--Cape Town Oct 31 SAPA--A delegation from the Law Society of the Cape Of Good Hope was today assured by the judge president of the Cape, Mr Justice Munnik, that all detainees would be visited by judges of the division. The society said in a statement issued in Cape Town that the delegation had gone to see the judge president "as a result of concern for the welfare of detainees in terms of the Internal Security Act and the emergency

regulations." The statement said Mr Justice Munnik's assurance was "in accordance with the minister's recent request to the judges countrywide and the judge presidents earlier statement." Mr Justice Munnik told the annual meeting of the society on Monday that he and members of his bench had visited Internal Security Act detainees in the peninsula and had received no complaints of assault. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1251 GMT 31 Oct 85 MB]

MUNSIEVILLE TOWNSHIP TO REMAIN BLACK--Pretoria, Oct 30, SAPA--The black township of Munsieville on the west Rand is to remain a black town, the deputy minister of education and development, Mr Sam de Beer, announced in Pretoria last week. The decision follows 18 months of discussions between the Kagiso town council and the Krugersdorp town council over the 25-year-old controversy of developing Munsieville as a white residential area.

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